

JPRS 76179

7 August 1980

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1051

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

7 August 1980

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS  
No. 1051

## CONTENTS

## INTERNATIONAL

Slow Down in Detente Blamed on West (Valadimir Katin; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 10 Jul 80).....	1
Beijing on Antidetente Offensive (Mikhail Yakovlev; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 27 Jun 80).....	4
Need for Serious Dialogue Regarding Afghanistan (Yuri Kornilov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 25 Jun 80).....	6
U.S.-Chinese Conspiracy Against Afghanistan (Andrei Grachev; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 10 Jul 80).....	8
U.S., China Back Separatist Rebels in India (A. Khokhlov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 6 Jun 80).....	11
Reducing Medium-Range Missiles in Europe (Spartak Beglov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 8 Jul 80).....	13

## NATIONAL

Widespread System of Party Control Described (I. Shvets; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', May 80).....	15
RSFSR Procurator Calls for Better Law Enforcement (B. Kravtsov; PRAVDA, 20 Jun 80).....	29

Soviet Youth Need Proper Political Education  
(V. Klyukin; PRAVDA, 20 Jun 80)..... 33

REGIONAL

Aliyev Addresses People's Control Aktiv Meeting  
(BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 17 Jun 80)..... 40

INTERNATIONAL

SLOW DOWN IN DETENTE BLAMED ON WEST

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Valadimir Katin, APN political Correspondent]

[Text] The fifth anniversary of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki is a natural occasion to remember this event and its significance.

The Final Act sort of drew the line under the Second World War, recognised the post-war realities, accepted the principles of peaceful coexistence, confirmed at summit level the course towards detente and created political conditions for military detente in Europe. In short, the Helsinki conference adopted a long-term programme of peace and cooperation between states with different social systems and laid down the political and legal foundation for the relaxation of tension. The main task of the past five years has been to put the Helsinki accords into effect, to deepen and extend detente. What are today's results?

Detente Is Effective

Events show that despite the aggravation of the international tension at the beginning of the 80's there was no stopping of development in European cooperation. Detente has to scale steep climbs and is not moving as rapidly as we would like it to, it often follows a zigzag course, but its pulse is beating. The Helsinki accords have made the texture of political contacts between European countries tougher and improved their understanding of each other's positions, views and interests. The latest summit meetings of Leonid Brezhnev with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt are indicative in that respect. Moscow, on the one hand, and Paris and Bonn, on the other, believe that such meetings and talks contribute to detente and accord with the spirit of Helsinki.

Developments show that East and West are equally interested in detente. It is a sort of joint investment bringing dividends to both sides. This is seen in the fact that life in Europe is now calmer and more interesting,

with more contacts, trips, goods from other countries, books, records, films, etc. Since the European conference was held the USSR has signed more than 30 new agreements and programmes of economic cooperation with West European countries. The long-term and large-scale agreements the Soviet Union has concluded with France, the FRG, Italy and Finland are sort of beacons along that road.

In the last five years the Soviet Union, basing itself on political detente and economic cooperation, has greatly increased its cultural ties, exchanges in information, tourism, etc., with the West. In such fields as translating foreign authors, showing foreign films, staging plays and inviting foreign performing companies and individuals, the USSR is well ahead of the West. As a result, the "third basket" in which the West showed so much interest is being filled by the Soviet Union more vigorously and with better things.

And yet, despite all positive results in political, economic and cultural contacts, detente in Europe has markedly slowed down and even come under threat in some areas. Why?

#### Military Detente Required

The point is evidently that when detente was confined to political consultations, to trade and economic cooperation beneficial to the West, to scientific, cultural, tourist and sport ties and exchanges which were equally advantageous, opponents of East-West rapprochement found it hard, and sometimes even impossible or inadvisable to combat that process. But when the socialist countries' initiatives went further and when they proposed extending detente in Europe to the military sphere, certain political and military-industrial circles in the West in general and the USA in particular vigorously began to put a spoke in the wheel.

An analysis of many individual elements, facts and events put together shows that five years ago while signing the Final Act which was mainly concerned with detente, the United States was at the same time preparing to subvert the latter. It is generally recognized now that in order to have a lasting peace and normally developing international cooperation, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are required. But the USA set its course at artificially complicating these relations, at curtailing its cooperation with the USSR, and tried to involve also Western Europe into the process. Military detente is something Washington refuses to hear about, because it is preparing to locate about 600 new medium-range missiles in West European countries as soon as possible.

In this connection I would like to point to the latest initiative of the Soviet Union put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the recent Moscow talks

with West German leaders. The Soviet side proposed that the question of nuclear missiles of medium range in Europe should be discussed together with and in close relation to U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons. This initiative perfectly fits in with the context of the Helsinki accords on the achievement of detente in the military sphere. Now it is up to the West to make the next step.

The results of the European conference in Helsinki and the Final Act have been felt all these five years. But a new intensification of the arms race, if it gains the upper hand, will be inevitably weakening the structure of peaceful relations, eroding confidence, spreading mistrust in state-to-state ties, and creating an atmosphere of confrontation. The main thing now is therefore to put a barrier in the way of the arms race until it is too late. Mankind has no other reasonable alternative.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

BEIJING ON ANTIDETENTE OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 27 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Mikhail Yakovlev, TASS political observer]

[Text] The attention of observers in Peking has been attracted by the series of articles on China's stand in connection with the present aggravation of international tensions, which was published by the Chinese mass media, in the first place by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO. These articles differ from many others by the fact that they are not so much addressed to the Chinese leadership as to the rest of the world--above all to the USA, Western Europe and Japan as well as to the developing countries. The meaning of the writings in question is that all countries must allegedly in the present complex and dangerous international situation "make a serious choice within a short time" as regards their policy, the RENMIN RIBAO writes.

The international situation has really exacerbated recently, and the imperialist circles of the USA and NATO, which are teaming up with Peking, far from ending, are, on the contrary, stepping up their attacks against the cause of detente.

But what "choice" are the peoples and states offered by Peking in this connection? In lecturing other countries of the world in an arrogant, great-power style what policy they should choose and how to pursue it, the main Peking propaganda mouthpiece is setting forth "the problem of choice" in the following way: either "compromises and concessions to Soviet Vietnamese hegemonism", or-- "resolute struggle" against them, struggle "spear against spear". Repeating over and over again slanderous fabrications about the alleged "aggressiveness" of Soviet foreign policy and "Soviet hegemonism" drawn from its own and western sources, RENMIN RIBAO is zealously advocating some broad anti-Soviet, anti-socialist "bloc" or "alliance", one of whose top priority tasks must be to try to use all means and methods in an attempt to reverse the revolutionary developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, by turning these countries into the strongpoints of aggression and provocations of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

And here is one more of Peking's "recommendations" to the Western states; they are urged to continue the course for building up the arms race and for intensifying material preparations for war. RENMIN RIBAO is zealously supporting the aggressive plans and militaristic ambitions of Washington and NATO, which have passed a decision on the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium range nuclear missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and to other socialist countries.

The Peking propaganda mouth piece does not conceal that it is highly gratified by the known decision of the Washington session of the NATO Council which has adopted a long-term program for building up the military might of that aggressive bloc. RENMIN RIBAO openly advocates the elimination of the fruit of detente in Europe, a reversal to cold-war times and building up an atmosphere of strife and conflicts between East and West on the European continent.

Such is the so-called "program", which Peking, whose views have been expressed by RENMIN RIBAO, would like to impose on the independent countries and peoples. It follows from the speculation in RENMIN RIBAO as well as from similar Peking publications that peking, although it is talking of the necessity for all countries "to make a choice" in the present period of exacerbation of international tensions, does not leave any choice to them in fact, but is trying to sidetract as many countries as possible onto the path of heightening tensions, the dangerous path of confrontation and animosity. "It is necessary to draw closer to war in order to defend peace," Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping recently claimed, talking with the President of Pakistan. It is obvious that Peking does not intend to "defend peace" but it spares no effort to draw the world closer to war in order to draw everyone possible into its instigative and provocative policy.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

NEED FOR SERIOUS DIALOGUE REGARDING AFGHANISTAN

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Yuri Kornilov, TASS political analyst]

[Text] Prominent political leaders and public figures in various countries and the press continue stressing the importance and constructive nature of the Soviet Union's decision agreed with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to withdraw to Soviet territory some Soviet military units, whose presence in Afghanistan is not necessary now. "This is a good step," said French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing qualifying this action. "A positive event" is the assessment of the decision of the USSR amidst official quarters of Delhi. "A step in the right direction", said Austria's Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr in this connection.

Such is the reaction to the act of good will by the USSR in most countries of the world, except in the United States. While pronouncements by many distinguished leaders attest to their serious, interested approach to the Soviet initiative, the Carter Administration takes quite a different stand. There are all kinds of concoctions and false and absurd versions invented and exaggerated by those quarters in Washington that would like to belittle the significance of this initiative and distort its essence.

The U.S. President's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, for one, whiles away the time speculating that a partial pullout of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan is a "propaganda manoeuvre", and a "tactical redeployment". Meanwhile, the newly-appointed U.S. Secretary of State Muskie is inclined to disbelieve a dispatch from Kabul on the withdrawal of Soviet military units unless he can see the withdrawal himself (?!), though the United States President declared in Venice that he had had information of the pullout of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan even before Giscard d'Estaing had reported the event.

Statesmen ought to be able to analyze the position of other states on major international problems. Judging by everything, since the Carter Administration has an absolutely different approach, it appears that Washington

wants to maintain tension in Asia and the middle East so as to have a pretext for the further build-up of its military presence there. In the meantime, Washington's stand confirms once again that it does not intend even to think about a reduction of tension or a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan. On the contrary, it wants to continue and escalate its armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is borne out by the arrival in Peshawar, a Pakistani town near the frontier with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of more consignments of American (and Chinese) arms for the gangs of bandits formed and equipped on Pakistani territory for armed provocations against sovereign Afghanistan. And this is also borne out by the recent decision of the U.S. President on holding a so-called "Week of Afghanistan" with the aim of stepping up "aid" to bandits and terrorists perpetrating in raids of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the outside.

A serious and constructive dialogue is needed to tackle a situation around Afghanistan. While some representatives of the Washington Administration who claim for a leading role in shaping American foreign policy concepts intend to reduce the entire matter to just narrowmindedness and the exaggeration of shopworn concoctions about "Moscow's tricks", it indicates to a primitive level on which the U.S. foreign policy is now conducted.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

U.S., CHINA BACK SEPARATIST REBELS IN INDIA

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 6 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article by A. Khokhlov]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming from the north-eastern districts of India. Separatist rebels have started operating more actively in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal-Pradesh. The arsenal of their ways and methods is typical of gangster groupings of that kind: raids on state institutions and radio stations, attacks on military patrols and police stations, plunder and the slaying of civilians. The purpose of all these provocations is to separate the area from India and to form some sort of an "independent" state.

It is not a secret that separatists are backed by Peking, which has adopted the old principle of policy current at the time of "imperial" colonies--"divide and rule". The bandits not only use Chinese-made arms and equipment, but also have at their disposal special bases and training camps on Chinese territory. Chinese instructors train separatists in the latest methods of subversive activity.

Increased attention to the area is also paid by the Western secret services, in the first place, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). As was recently announced at a session of the upper house of the Indian Parliament, experts from that Agency are engaged in active subversive activities in India's north-eastern districts. It is precisely CIA agents who are behind the disturbances in Assam and behind the activities of separatists in the neighbouring states, Zail Singh, the Indian Home Affairs Minister, declared.

Information on the so-called Brahmaputra Plan, which appeared in the Indian press, has provided new evidence of U.S.-Chinese scheming against India. The plan designed to coordinate the efforts of various rebel groupings, provided for the separation from India of territory east of the Brahmaputra River and for the formation of a "buffer" state. According to a UNI report agreement has already been reached on setting up what is referred to as an

"Armed Revolutionary organization" to unite under a single command the hitherto isolated "underground armies". It is these "armies", in the idea of the masterminds behind the plan, that are called upon to create "real prerequisites" for the formation of a future "independent" state. It goes without saying that the puppet formation is supposed to function under the aegis of Peking and its Western partners.

The anti-Indian orientation of the CIA's and Peking's plans and their danger to peace and stability in the whole of South Asia are obvious. Speculating on the objective difficulties of economic and social development in India's north-eastern states, Chinese agents are striving to fan dissatisfaction among the local population, to provoke new outbursts of inter-tribal strife and religious-communal disturbances and in this way to help destabilize the situation in the area.

At the same time, China is also pursuing wider-ranging aims. In the event of formation of some sort of an "independent" state on part of Indian territory sought to be separated from that country, Peking politicians will acquire a very important military-strategic outlet to the Indian Ocean. It is obvious, therefore, that such a happening would by no means contribute to strengthening peace and security in South Asia and indeed throughout the world.

The new wave of actions by rebels, which has been instigated by Peking agents and CIA emissaries, has become yet another manifestation of the dangerous trend towards closer unity between the foreign-policy lines of the Chinese authorities and the U.S. Administration.

CSO: 1812

## INTERNATIONAL

### REDUCING MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 8 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Spartak Beglov, Political Commentator for NOVOSTI press Agency: "On Prospects for Solving the Problem of Reduction of Medium-range Nuclear Missiles in Europe"]

[Text] The document of the Soviet leading organs, which approved the results of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Moscow, once again pointed to missiles in Europe. To break the deadlock created by NATO's decision on Euromissiles in Brussels in December 1979 and Washington's decision to suspend ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty, Moscow (as the Soviet leaders told Helmut Schmidt) offered the United States to begin bilateral negotiations on reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles. Such negotiations could start before the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty. The negotiations should, however, also cover the U.S. advance-deployment systems in Europe, that is nuclear weapons already sited in Europe and capable of hitting targets in the USSR. The agreements which might be reached on this problem would be put into practice only after the SALT-2 Treaty becomes effective.

The constructive character of the Soviet Proposal is obvious. First, it gives the green light to the efforts to solve the vital problem, demonstrating to the other side good will even under conditions when new obstacles appeared on this way through no fault of the Soviet Union. Second, this initiative makes it possible to cover all systems which, even though they are not inter-continental, constitute an arsenal with an ever growing capacity of hitting or containing beyond the bounds of tactical weapons. Third, the strategic arms limitation process remains viable. Moreover, ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty would facilitate the achievement of agreements at the next stage, since the proposed negotiations have a direct relationship to the aims of a third SALT agreement.

The U.S. theatre weapons in Europe are deployed on the land, in the sea and in the air, not counting British and French means of delivery of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons are carried by 156 U.S. bombers in Britain,

about 200 Pershing missiles and some 650 bombers based in West Germany and on aircraft-carriers. Recently the Pentagon reinforced NATO's nuclear-missile arsenal by five submarines, each tipped with eight Poseidon missiles, carriers of ten-element nuclear war heads, that is a total of at least 400 nuclear means capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Taking into account all these components of the NATO nuclear arsenal trained on the eastern bloc countries, the total number is close to 1,500 units. The American military specialists and propagandists studiously omitted mentioning these weapons when they imposed on their West European partners 572 new-generation missiles (Pershing-2s and cruise missiles), capable of reaching Soviet territory. They juggled with the thesis that the deployment by the Soviet Union of the so-called SS-20 missiles (to replace obsolete missiles) was a new Soviet attempt to gain superiority. Taking into consideration the ever growing American Theatre weapons potential, the Soviet efforts were no more than a forced measure to offset the other side's buildup.

The Soviet proposal is also important because it makes it possible to eliminate any ambiguity as far as the subject of negotiations is concerned. As regards the American advance-deployment weapons, a lot of ambiguity was created in that field. Some American and NATO leaders would like to negotiate the problem with the Soviet Union from the position that "what's mine is mine and what's yours can be negotiated." If Washington were serious about the problem, it should accept the principle that negotiations should cover everything capable of striking targets on either side of the confrontation line in Europe. Incidentally, this principle was at the base of negotiations on the first and second strategic arms agreements concerning inter-continental systems.

It should be noted that the Soviet initiative demonstrates the Soviet Union's meticulous concern about the SALT-2 Treaty. It is a well-known fact that ratification of that treaty was suspended only because of fluctuations in the American home and foreign policy. The Soviet Union believes that it is high time the United States and the West as a whole display a sense of responsibility in fulfilling the hope of millions of people for progress in the field of disarmament. Moscow justly expects the Western governments to reciprocate in a spirit of good will and constructively reply to the Soviet proposals aimed at averting a new nuclear arms race in Europe.

CSO: 1812

NATIONAL

WIDESPREAD SYSTEM OF PARTY CONTROL DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, May 80 signed to press 22 Apr 80  
pp 37-45

[Article by I. Shvets: "Monitoring and Checking the Fulfillment of Party Decisions"]

[Text] Under the conditions of a mature socialism, when the scope of the effort expands continually and the tasks of communist construction become increasingly complex, there is an objective need for constant escalation of the level of party supervision of the development of economics and culture and of all the social processes. This in turn is inseparably linked with improvement of the organization of monitoring and checking of fulfillment of the decisions taken.

"The tasks which face us," said CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) plenum of the Party Central Committee, "require, in particular, strengthening and consolidation of the control over fulfillment of the planned assignments and the decisions taken. Otherwise, we will be compelled to address the same problems every year."

Monitoring and checking fulfillment constitutes a firm principle, an integral component, and one of the basic functions of party management. In improving the organization of all the work entailed in monitoring and checking fulfillment, the party bases its work on the Leninist norms and is persistent in seeing to it that these norms obtain practical application by all the party, soviet and administrative authorities and that this is done in creative fashion and in keeping with the character of present-day reality.

Back at the outset of Soviet rule, when our country had just begun the task of socialist construction, V. I. Lenin offered a profound rationalization of the need for the strictest control and daily checking of fulfillment as an essential requirement for successful solution of the problems entailed in the creation of a new society. "Checking the people and checking the actual accomplishment of the work," he taught us, "--in this, precisely in this and only in this is found the focus of all the work and all the policy." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol. 45 p 16)

In full compliance with these Leninist requirements, an organizational resolution adopted back in 1919 at the Eighth Congress of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] stated: "The work of control in the Soviet republic must be radically reorganized so as to establish genuine positive control of a socialist character. The leading role in the work of implementing socialist control must be assigned to the party organizations." ("The CPSU in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Central Committee Congresses, Conferences and Plenums." Eighth Edition, Vol 2, p 76)

In the course of the socialist construction the Leninist basic directives pertaining to the establishment of control and checking of fulfillment obtained further development and concreteness in the decisions of the congresses and conferences and the decrees of the Party Central Committee.

The works of V. I. Lenin and the general party documents provide a comprehensive delineation of the truly enormous significance attached to the control and checking of fulfillment in the activity of the party and in solution of the various problems of communist construction. In summing up the position principles contained in them, it may be said in that connection that the gist of these principles comes down to the following.

An efficient setup for the control, organization and checking of fulfillment in all the links from top to bottom is the most important prerequisite and one of the effective means of all-out realization of the party policy, directives and decisions and consistent implementation of the basic principle of party and state management--democratic centralism. In many respects the work of control and checking of fulfillment paves the way operationally for the unity of word and deed which is organically inherent in our party and for the blending of policy and the daily organizational work.

The checking of fulfillment is a powerful lever affecting accomplishment of all the economic and political tasks and solution of the urgent problems of cultural and state construction and social development. Exercising day-to-day control over fulfillment of the decisions taken and over implementation of its directives and objectives, the party and its central and local organs provide active aid in achieving these aims and takes effective measures for elimination of the operational shortcomings and the conditions which generate them.

The functions of control and checking of fulfillment serve as a dependable instrumentality for improvement of the work of the state and administrative apparatus and enhancement of the entire system of control and intensification of the work of combatting the various manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape, narrowness and dogmatism, and lack of discipline and responsibility.

As was emphasized at the 23rd CPSU Congress, effectively organized checking of fulfillment is the most important means of correct indoctrination of the personnel. It is a proven method of publicizing and correcting the

deficiencies and errors found in the operations of various workers and of inculcating in them the qualities needed by the present-day supervisor of the socialist type. "Control," says Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is expected to perform the functions of strengthening state and planning discipline and stepping up the responsibility of all the officials."

And on the other hand, when the workers no longer see effective monitoring of their work, some of them at times stray from the correct path, lose their sense of humility, begin to think of themselves as irreproachable, cease to have regard for the opinion of the communists and nonparty people, perpetrate serious deviations from the true party and Leninist modus operandi, and are guilty of abuses of every description.

In accordance with the Leninist directives, the party documents have established a clear-cut formulation of the basic principles underlying the organization of control under socialism and the requirements assigned to this control in order that it may most fully answer its purpose, be a genuinely effective management tool, and make the best possible provision for accomplishment of the tasks confronting it.

V. I. Lenin repeatedly pointed up the need for the exercise of tangible control. Checking of fulfillment, checking of the outcome of the undertaking--this is the basic and the chief task." (Vol 44, p 364). The party is constantly steering all the administrative organs and all the personnel in this direction.

Experience provides irrefutable proof that only this kind of approach can insure effective control. It is particularly important to emphasize this point because in the work of organizing control the main emphasis is often directed, not to actual checking of fulfillment, but to the formal aspect of the work.

Some party committees focus an inordinate amount of attention on the maintenance of various control card files, the accumulation of various kinds of materials on every decision, the collection of information on its fulfillment, the adherence to the prescribed procedure for the processing of documents in the apparatus, and the prompt removal of the adopted decisions from the control channels. All this is, of course, necessary and useful but it must not be allowed to overshadow to any degree the chief objective--the active organizational work for fulfillment of the decisions taken and for achieving genuine enhancement of the work effort.

When it is exercised not sporadically but constantly and purposefully, control is truly effective and it has an important effect on the progress and results of the work. This is why the 23rd CPSU Congress emphasized the fact that the checking of fulfillment must be done systematically and it must help to eliminate errors and to find the best and most efficacious ways of solving the problems at hand.

Experience shows that to achieve this aim, it is important to obtain not only rapid and accurate fulfillment of the party directives and the decisions taken but also elimination of the causes of nonfulfillment; also, in the monitoring process checking operationally on the validity of the directives and recommendations contained in the decrees and making corrections in them in accordance with the objective requirements. The need for this was also directly indicated in a resolution of the 16th Party Conference on "The Results and Immediate Tasks of the Campaign against Bureaucratism."

"The local party and soviet organs," says this resolution, "are obliged to unconditionally fulfill the party and government directives and orders and, at the same time, apprise the central organs of all the changes which local experience has shown to be necessary. Only such mutual control exercised by the orders of the center over the work of the localities and the work of the localities under the center's supervision will enable them not only to accomplish unconditional fulfillment of the suggestions and decrees of the central institutions but also to make the necessary corrections in these documents in keeping with the needs indicated by local experience" ("The CPSU in the Resolutions (etc.)," Vol. 4, p 225).

This directive is still in effect right up to the present and it has great importance from the standpoint of insuring a realistic and scientifically valid approach to the current tasks and problems of communist construction.

Faithful to the Leninist doctrine, our party invariably bases its work in the organization of control on the requirement that this control must be of an all-embracing and thoroughly pervasive character and that it must extend to all the spheres of production and social living and to all the phases of economic, cultural and state construction.

It must encompass the far-flung system of control which we have evolved in the country. It includes: party control; departmental control exercised along ministry and department lines by specialized organs and inspection units; social control carried out by the trade-unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations in accordance with the tasks prescribed by their charters; and national control, which combines state control and social control by the workers in the enterprises. The control is exercised on the level of both the central and the local organs.

At the head of the entire system of control are the party organs. They are responsible for merging the efforts of all the control organs in a single channel, seeing to it that they serve the solution of the chief and vital problems, and directing and coordinating the work done by these organs. Their work is in many respects the determinative factor in insuring that the checking of fulfillment is a carefully organized process and that it is performed on a periodic basis in all the sectors. In practice, however, it happens that some enterprises and organizations are checked repeatedly in a

brief period in keeping with the policy of various departments while others do not undergo any check at all for a long period.

Only under socialism has there been instituted history's first real opportunity to subject the administrative apparatus, every organ, and every official to daily people's control. And our party is striving to exploit to the fullest and best extent possible this potential and this great advantage of the Soviet political system in the interests of communist construction. It is tireless in its efforts to recruit the broad masses of workers for direct implementation of control and it attaches great importance to this highly significant endeavor. The VTSIK (All-Russian Central Executive Committee) and SNK (Council of People's Commissars) decree (signed by V. I. Lenin) made the emphatic point that "it is the involvement of the broad masses of workers and peasants in the work of governing the country and exercising broad control over the administrative organs--it is precisely this which will eliminate the shortcomings in the mechanism and rid the Soviet institutions of bureaucratic evils and decisively advance the work of socialist construction."

Ever since that time the entire system of control in our country has been structured in accordance with this Leninist principle. No matter what policy line guided the exercise of control, be it state, party or national, it was always exercised on behalf of the people, in the interests of the people, and with the active participation of the broad masses of communists and nonparty workers.

The principle of control on a mass scale is most clearly manifested in the activity of the people's control organs, whose work is carried out with the participation of more than 9 million persons. In all their activity the people's control organs are supported by the initiative and dedication of the Soviet people. Their principle strength lies in the workers, the kolkhoz farmers, and the white-collar workers.

The CPSU is seeing to it that the enormous potentialities at the disposal of people's control are exploited to an ever increasing degree for the checking of compliance with the party and government directives and the Soviet laws. A firm legal basis for this was established by the recently adopted law on people's control in the USSR. It represents a new step in the development of socialist democracy and in improvement of management and control in the country.

Implementing this law also requires raising to a new and higher level party management of the entire people's control system, particularly in its lower links. Aimed at the party organizations for this purpose is the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Measures for further improvement of the work of the people's control organs and strengthening of the party supervision of them in keeping with the adoption of the law on people's control in the USSR." As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the November (1979) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "It [the decree] is designed to elicit still greater

"support from the party organs so that the entire army of many millions of people's controllers will be more actively involved in the overall struggle for escalation of the level of the administrative work and for fulfillment of the planned assignments."

The broad participation of the Communists and nonparty people in the control exercised for fulfillment of the party and government directives, the party decisions, and the Soviet laws will make it possible to achieve a close merger of the control from above as exercised by the administrative organs and the mass control from below as exercised by the workers themselves and to implement this control from within, as an x-ray, so to speak, which examines all the cells of the social organism and takes note of all the disease symptoms, making it possible to eliminate the various shortcomings by operational means.

This imparts great effectiveness to the checking of fulfillment because the control from below makes it possible to uncover facts and procedures which are extremely difficult to observe by means of only a single control entity above. The things that sometimes go unnoticed by the most captious controller never escape the eyes of the workers. And the party and CPSU Central Committee continually orient all the party organizations so that in carrying out the organization and monitoring of fulfillment of the party decisions and directives, they will lean heavily on the Communists, the nonparty aktiv, and the broad workers' masses.

To insure that the fulfillment of the party decisions and directives is placed under effective control by the masses, it is important that the progress of fulfillment and the results of the checking of fulfillment be accorded wide publicity. Convincing evidence of this is found in the work of the Communist Party of Georgia as revealed in the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Progress of fulfillment by the Georgian party organization of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the organizational and political work of the Tbilissi party gorkom." This decree noted that the party committees are perfecting the organization and checking of fulfillment of the party directives and their own decisions, are stepping up the knowledgeableness of the Communists and nonparty people in respect to economic and political questions, and are furthering the development of control of the activity of the administrative organs and personnel on the part of the broad masses. Information on the progress of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the Tbilissi party gorkom is conveyed by the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party to the city and rayon party conferences and the Tbilissi gorkom--the primary organizations of the city.

This work is paying off. It is helping to stimulate the activity of the Communists and the party organizations in the struggle to achieve a high level of economic results and to overcome the existing deficiencies and negative manifestations. It can be employed to the fullest extent by all the party organs for establishing genuinely mass control over the process of implementation of the most important decrees where fulfillment is for

the party organizations essentially the chief and decisive link in all their work.

Optimum mobilization of the efforts of the aktiv for fulfillment of the adopted decisions and planned measures and placing these efforts under the control of the communists helps to promote intelligent listening to the information on the status of fulfillment as developed at the plenums of the party committees and at the party meetings of the primary organizations. Information of this type, for example, is reviewed at the plenums of the Krasnoyarskiy kray committee, the Vitebsk, Vinnitsa, Grodno, Kalmytskiy, and Karaganda party obkoms, the Voronezh, Gor'kovskiy, Irkutsk and Makhachkala party gorkoms, and many other party committees.

How much it means to have widespread publicity for the mobilization of the efforts of the supervisory personnel and all the workers and for the successful progress of the work is convincingly revealed in L. I. Brezhnev's work "Vozrozhdeniye [The Revival]" in the example cited of how an obkom achieved fulfillment of the schedule of construction and installation work with the restoration of the Zaporozhstal' [Zaporozh'ye Metallurgical Plant]. The book relates how the carefully compiled schedules were then reproduced in the print shop in the form of small booklets. These booklets were placed in the hands not only of the construction chiefs but also the foremen, the construction superintendents, the party and trade-union workers and the newspapermen who had come to the construction site. The booklets also help to make known what needs to be done for the formation of a collective. It is one thing when the individual operates in his own sector unaware of what is being done nearby and something entirely different when he is informed on everything that is happening in the construction project and knows his place in the overall system. The existence of a strictly daily schedule, every-day monitoring of the fulfillment of this schedule, and broad and also well-publicized accountability--these things helped them to adhere to firm time limits for putting the installations into operation.

This kind of approach to the organization of the work and monitoring of its fulfillment is also being employed today by the party organizations; it always produces good results.

In organizing the work for implementation of the decisions taken it is necessary to always keep in mind that the success of the undertaking in many respects has its foundation in the process of preparation of these decisions. Success is in large measure determined by how skillfully the decree itself is drawn up and how efficacious it is. The more carefully its content is thought out, the more clearly the tasks are delineated in it and the greater the mobilizing and organizing impact it has, the easier it is to control the manner in which it is fulfilled in practice. The decree can only be efficacious and completely rational if the adoption of it is preceded by a comprehensive study of the objective situation and a determination of the causes leading to deficiencies and if the process of preparation of the decree includes generalization and analysis of the accumulated

experience and a thorough grasp of the work which has been turned out. A desirable and profound decision is sure to be the result of collective thought. It comes into being only as a result of much deliberation, comprehensive analysis, and thorough discussion of the subject in all its aspects. It is therefore important that at the precise time when the decree is adopted, the principle of collectivism in the work is applied in full measure. This is a dependable guarantee that subjectivity will be avoided, a profoundly reasoned character will be imparted to the decree, and one-sidedness and superficiality will be eliminated.

In mapping out practical measures and time limits for fulfillment of the various tasks, it is useful to consult in advance with the concerned organizations, specialists and scientists and with them to again go over everything thoroughly, weigh, examine and consider the existing opinions and suggestions, and think through the desirability and practicability of the planned measures and operational assignments. All this will make it possible to correctly and clearly formulate the relevant requirements and to map out a rational approach to solution of the problem and selection of the personnel to be responsible for fulfillment. This kind of preparation of solutions imparts even greater authority to them and establishes the conditions for their successful fulfillment.

The need for careful study of the decisions taken was the object of serious attention at the November (1978) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Alluding to the fact that some decisions are not being implemented on schedule, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that at least two considerations stem from this circumstance: "First--do the various economic managers tend to take too casual an attitude toward the decisions of the party and government? Unfortunately, this does happen. And second--are the adopted decrees always given proper study and are they coordinated with the plan and with the financial and physical resources? This is a long way from always being the case. And this and other circumstances are incompatible with the planned operation of the economy. This situation needs to be corrected."

This directive has the character of principle and regulation and it serves as a guidepost for all the party organizations and all the administrative organs.

It is necessary to emphasize this because the decrees adopted by the various party committees and primary organizations still often bear a general character and in point of fact no one is obligated to take them seriously or is devising any effective measures with respect to them.

The organization and monitoring of fulfillment is often made extremely difficult by virtue of the fact that some party committees make an inordinately large number of decisions. The party and its central committee repeatedly caution the party, soviet and administrative organs about this. Thus, a resolution of the 18th All-Union Party Conference stated: "The people's commissariats are not checking fulfillment of their decisions by the

"enterprise directors and they are thus limiting the scope of their supervisory work to board meetings and decision making. They fail to understand that the decisions are made not for the sake of making decisions alone but for the sake of fulfillment and that the principal part of the supervisory work should be, not the meeting activity and not decision making, but the monitoring of fulfillment of these decisions." ("The CPSU in Resolutions (etc.)," Vol 5, p 462).

The experience of a number of party committees indicates that the number of decisions taken can be considerably reduced without detriment to the work if the work is planned and organized more efficiently. On this basis the Moscow CPSU Obkom, for example, reduced the number of decisions on basic questions by approximately one-third in comparison with 1976 and it reduced the number of information requests and inquiries from the localities to one-half the previous number. This has enabled them to free the time of the aktiv for vital organizational work. The obkom secretaries and members and the responsible workers of the apparatus have begun to make more frequent visits to the sites, to take part in the work of the plenums of the party gorkoms and raykoms and the work of the party and workers' meetings, and to render more practical assistance to the party organizations in resolving their economic and political problems.

But, unfortunately, this approach is far from universal. In many cases the party committees make numerous decisions in fulfillment of decrees from the organs; they duplicate the directives and recommendations contained in them and they try thus to react through this means. Here, for example, are the self-critical remarks made by Miass Gorkom First Secretary Comrade Bogachev in his speech at the last Chelyabinskaya oblast party conference:

"We issue many decrees," he said. "We have been sharply criticized for this by the delegates at the city party conference. Despite the fact that the oblast party committee has now substantially curtailed the number of its recommendations for discussion of problems in the gorkom bureau, we are still forced to duplicate one-third of the decrees because we cannot lose sight of the fact that otherwise when we are being checked we may be reproached for lack of response to the directive. Does this not indicate unwarranted adherence to outmoded forms? Is it not possible to find more effective ways which do not require the issuance of a local directive when there is a document from a higher party organ? We feel that the undertaking can only benefit from this approach."

There is no doubt that the party organizations and committees are under obligation to react in the appropriate manner to decrees from the higher organs, to draw practical conclusions from these decrees, and to proceed operationally to take effective measures for the implementation of the directives contained in these decrees. But it goes without saying that this by no means implies that nearly every one of these organizations and committees must make its own decision.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall L. I. Brezhnev's directive as to what approach to employ in evaluating public work. "Not the number of papers and not the number and length of the sessions but clear-cut political orientation, operational efficiency, and practical results--these are the criteria which can and must guide the evaluation of public work." This is the chief criterion which should predominate also in checking the work done at the localities for fulfillment of a particular decision.

V. I. Lenin sharply criticized and scoffed at the workers who "quite often give the most splendid advice and supervisory instructions but prove to be ludicrously, absurdly and disgracefully inept and incapable of implementing this advice and these instructions and of exercising practical control to see to it that word is translated into deed." (Vol 35, p 202). In the ability to organize fulfillment of the decisions reached and to consistently implement the measures collectively prepared--in these skills he saw an important indicator of the efficiency, competence and organizational capacities of the supervisors.

Complying with the Leninist directives, the party teaches that after a decision has been reached, the emphasis shifts to the organization of its fulfillment and to the practical implementation of the measures stipulated in it.

In this scheme of things great importance attaches primarily to operational reporting of the decision reached to the party organizations and the specific persons responsible for fulfillment and to explaining to the communists what needs to be done for fulfillment of the decisions.

Meanwhile, the situation is sometimes exacerbated by the failure to give proper attention to this important aspect of organization of the work for fulfillment of the decisions made. In practice one still encounters instances where the decrees adopted by the party committees are greatly delayed in getting to the party organizations; sometimes this is not done until after the expiration of the time limits for the measures set forth in the decrees or else they do not get to the communists at all. Thus, for example, after adopting a very important decree on the status of introduction of a new form of brigade cost accounting in construction, the Leninskiy raykom of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan did not notify six of the 36 construction party organizations for six months. Of course, under these circumstances, the decree could not have the hoped for mobilizing and organizing impact.

For purposes of mobilization of the communists and all the workers for fulfillment of the party decisions and the tasks set forth in them, the party organizations are making extensive use of such a fully proven procedure as discussion of these decisions and tasks in the plenums and bureaus of the party committees, the meetings of the party and administrative aktiv, the party meetings in the primary organizations, and the workers' meetings. This enables them to convey the essence of the decision to the people, to

help them to acquire an in-depth grasp of the tasks stemming from this decision, to clearly define what needs to be done in every party organization and labor collective, and to jointly devise concrete practical measures for implementation of the decision.

Of course, this objective is only achieved when the discussion of the decision is not a perfunctory affair but gets to the heart of the matter. And how does this indeed sometimes work out? For example, as a result of a discussion of the CPSU Central Committee decree on "The work of the Tomsk, Tyumen' and Vologda CPSU obkoms for mobilization of the enterprise collectives for stepping up the effectiveness of the lumber production," the party organization of the Verkhoturskiy timber management enterprises in Sverdlovskaya Oblast adopted a decision with the following content: "Approval of the CPSU Central Committee decree and what we can do about it here."

To facilitate implementation of the decisions, the party committees are doing extensive work for the preparation of the plans with measures for fulfillment. This kind of plan usually contains provisions making the tasks embodied in the decision more concrete, establishes the sequence and time limits for accomplishment of these tasks, and specifies the organs, party apparatus subdivisions, and persons responsible for this. And this proves to be quite worthwhile because it makes it possible to organize the work efficiently and to place the work from the very beginning on a businesslike basis and on a practical course, so to speak.

It is patently impossible to compile plans of measures for each decree and indeed there is no necessity for this. They are drawn up only for the most important decisions, which require a lengthy period for fulfillment and the implementation of an extensive complex of measures. For the rest of the decisions this kind of organizational work is accomplished via the operational channels.

Control and checking of fulfillment of the party directives and adopted decisions is the most important function of the administrative party organs. And they are expected to carry out this function directly, without delegating it to anyone at all. However, some party organizations sometimes set up special commissions for the control and checking of fulfillment of decisions. This practice can hardly be considered correct because the party committee or bureau is thereby actually shifting its direct responsibilities to the shoulders of various active workers.

V. I. Lenin insisted that the job of checking fulfillment should be in charge of authoritative and knowledgeable persons so that supervisors of all ranks should be personally responsible for this effort. In a letter to A. D. Tsyurupa concerning "restructuring of the work of the council of people's commissars, the STO [council of labor and defense], and the small council of people's commissars" he suggested "breaking away to some extent from

"the chaos and turmoil, the talk and the writing of papers, breaking away and giving thought to the work system and revising it radically. The emphasis in your work must be...the checking of fulfillment." (Vol 44, p 364). V. I. Lenin believed it necessary for the deputy chairmen of the councils of people's commissars to devote one-two hours a day to personal checking of the work. In full compliance with this Leninist requirement, the 25th CPSU Congress indicated that the control and checking of fulfillment of the decisions made is the most important part of the organizational work, the business of every party, soviet and operational supervisor, every party organ and every primary party organization. The congress felt it necessary in this effort to augment the role of the secretaries of the central committees of the Communist Parties of the Union republics, the party kray committees and obkoms, the councils of ministers of the republics, the ispolkoms of the soviets, and the boards of the ministries and departments.

Guided by the directives of the congress, the secretariats of the Communist Party Central Committees and the party kray committees and obkoms intensified to a significant degree their attention to the checking of fulfillment of the decisions made and began to address themselves to this function on a regular basis as well as to carry out this work systematically.

An effective means of control is to require regular reports from the subordinate party committees and organizations at the sittings of the bureaus and secretariats of the party committees. And this modus operandi is in wide use in the party work. The Gor'kovskiy party obkom, for example, in the period between the last two party conferences heard reports on and carried out thorough discussions on the work of 40 party gorkoms and raykoms and 20 party committees of enterprises and organizations. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree on "The work of the party organizations of the Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plant in the context of the operation of the production association," the obkom analyzed the activity of a number of production associations. In line with the procedure for monitoring fulfillment of a Central Committee decree, the problems pertaining to this decree were reviewed at a plenum of the party obkom. All this made it possible to raise the level of the work of the party organizations functioning in the associations, to strengthen the collective methods of management, and to step up the role of the party committees in economic management.

These results are achieved when the party committee and party organization reports and the decisions made on the basis of them are supported by the appropriate organizational work. However, instead of seeing to the elimination of the deficiencies noted and giving the organization the help it needs for improvement of the work, some party committees at times address only the problems they hear about repeatedly in the organization's reports. Thus, during the year the Chelno-Vershinskiy party raykom in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast five times heard reports from the party organization and management of the kolkhoz Pamyat' Lenina but the situation in the organization did not undergo the required changes. In the space of two years the Temirtau party gorkom devoted 20 discussions to the work of the metallurgical housing construction

trust Metallurgshistroy but, because of the lack of proper control over fulfillment of the decisions reached, this made no substantial improvement in the production activity.

This kind of approach to the exercise of control was discussed in decisive fashion at the 25th CPSU Congress. "Sometimes," said a Central Committee report to the congress, "after it is found that some decision has not been fulfilled, a second and even a third one is adopted to deal with the same problem. The content of these decisions would appear to be not bad. But the decision involves something that should have already been done. And this automatically brings up the question: Is not the new decision on the old subject a concession, as it were, and a manifestation in its own way of liberalism? Are not the standards being diluted as a result? This practice should be discontinued!"

The Central Committee constantly helps the party and soviet organs to set their sights on the exercise of efficient and effective control over fulfillment of the decisions in effect and on elevating the personnel standards. They are being helped also to establish prompt and strict personal responsibility on the part of those who are not taking measures for fulfillment. "The secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) plenum of the party central committee, "will in its sittings hear more frequent reports from the comrades who are responsible for some particular direction of the work. The Council of Ministers USSR and the ministries and departments will probably follow suit. I hope that the party committees of the republics, krais and oblasts will also draw conclusions from everything that has been said."

In the checking of fulfillment an important role is assigned to the apparatus of the party committees. As a rule, control over fulfillment of the decisions taken is assigned to the appropriate divisions of the party committee. In performing this function, the workers of the apparatus collect, generalize and analyze all the requisite data and incoming information on a particular subject, monitor the adherence to the time limits of the planned measures, and periodically report to the director of the party committee concerning the work done for fulfillment of the decrees of the higher organs and the decisions of the organization itself. So as to be able to keep tabs on the measures being implemented, many of the party committees maintain a special card file or control sheet which systematically records everything that is being done by way of fulfillment of the decree. All this makes it possible for the party committee to be constantly aware of the status of the undertaking and to make an operational impact on its progress.

Jointly with the members of the party committee and with the participation of the aktiv, the workers of the apparatus make direct checks at the sites. They also try not only to uncover deficiencies but also to help eliminate them and they help in organizing the work and resolving the problems which come up. There is thus achieved a merger and a unity of control with the organization responsible for fulfillment; this is an indispensable condition for the success of the undertaking.

In many of the party committees they are now trying in every possible way to step up the responsibility of the workers of the apparatus and all the personnel for the organization of checking of fulfillment. They are also trying to define in a clear-cut way the procedure for the exercise of control of the decrees, instructions and assignments in effect and they are striving for the enhancement of performance discipline.

Guided by the directives of the 23rd, 24th and 25th Congresses and the November (1979) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the party committees are perfecting the forms and methods and the entire system of control so as to lend it the most effective character possible and thus even more actively influence the entire course of economic and cultural construction and the fulfillment of the plans and assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Partiynaya zhizn", 1980

7962

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

RSFSR PROCURATOR CALLS FOR BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 3

Article by B. Kravtsov, RSFSR Procurator: "With the Entire Arsenal of Methods"

Text The residents of the city of Apatity are proud of the fact that the mineral fertilizer from the local concentrating mill is well known throughout the entire country and beyond its borders. Anyone who has been there cannot help but notice that the city and the mill are a unified whole. Daily life and production are joined with thousands of threads. Any event at the enterprise is taken to heart in every family, and the fate of the people has the heartfelt attention of the labor collective.

A healthy moral microclimate is one of the important conditions for the support of the social order. Great concern is shown in Apatity for the prevention of transgressions of the law. The influence of the people's brigade and comrades' courts is rising on the production site, in living quarters and in educational institutions. Coercive measures are flexibly being combined with social influence. The City Party Committee coordinates all this work. It is natural that violations of the legal order have been more and more rare in the city in recent time.

The stronger our economy becomes and the more secure the life of the people, the greater the importance the Party attaches to tasks of the political, cultural, moral and esthetic education of people. The formation among the people of respect for the law is one of the pressing problems. The growth of the authority of the law, of the level of legal culture and the socialistic legal system and of organization and discipline is creating a prerequisite for new successes in communist construction.

Precision and contemporaneity of the execution of the law guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and the interests of the state. The supervision of this is placed with the organs of the procurator's office. For example, the procurator's office of the city of Syzran', a huge industrial center in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, presents itself in a good

light. Operating in contact with other law enforcement organs and with the general public, it is systematically and profoundly concerned with strengthening the legal system. It takes into account the results of sociological research and repercussions from the judicial processes which are conducted at enterprises, construction sites and in educational institutions. Instructions by the electorate are implemented which touch on intensifying the struggle against vestiges of the past, as are proposals and observations put forward at sessions of the City Soviet of People's Deputies and of its permanent commissions. The broadening of the publicity of the work of the procurator's office and its support by public opinion permit the raising in every possible way of the socialist legal consciousness of various groups of the population. Crime in the city has been cut in half over the past five years.

The work of the organs of the Procurator's Office of the Russian Federation has been made appreciably more active with the release of the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU, "On Improving Work for the Preservation of the Legal Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law." It could not be otherwise. The creation of the necessary conditions for the eradication of violations of the legal system, the elimination of crime and its causes, and the removal of those who commit crimes is at the center of the attention of Party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organs.

I had occasion to be at meetings of the active membership of the Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblast Party organizations and at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Checheno-Ingush ASSR where measures were considered for the implementation of the above decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Methods for the utilization of the entire arsenal of legal means for the achievement of practical results in the strengthening of the social order and of discipline were examined at these representative forums. A great deal of concerned conversation took place under the influence of a fruitful idea put forward by the Party; namely, that the socialistic way of life, Soviet democracy, is unthinkable without a legal system, a legal order. This conclusion enriches the theory and practice of the application of the law and emphasizes with full force the important role of judicial norms in the development of a socialistic society.

Those who disregard the law must be punished. Incidentally, the danger of the virus of impunity and its corrupting influence is still underestimated. Soviet people do not want to endure this and take an uncompromising attitude toward any deviation from the rules of socialist society.

A group of workers of the oxygen shop of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant wrote a letter to the RSFSR Procurator's Office. They informed the office that, not meeting appropriate rebuffs, hooligans and drunkards feel

free in Cherepovets. The police and the procurator's office are insufficiently attentive and receptive to the troubled statements of citizens.

Based on a local inspection, the signal has been corroborated. There was no appropriate coordination in the activities of law enforcement organs. Protective measures were disregarded. In discussing the inspection materials in the oxygen shop, the workers made many valuable suggestions and observations. They were taken into account and partially put into action. The situation in Cherepovets is improving.

The preservation of the legal order, to a large -- if not decisive -- degree, depends upon the people who are in charge of institutions, service organizations and labor collectives. After all, human fates, enormous material values, are entrusted to them. People speak with us with deep respect about the officials who steadfastly observe Soviet laws and who set high standards for themselves and for their subordinates. Nothing so hurts the authority of a leader as the violation of the holy of holies, the norms of law in which the will of the people is expressed. The political and moral harm from such actions is particularly great if they are permitted by a person who is invested with broad powers. Quite frequently we still encounter unworthy attempts to prove the innocence of "valuable personnel," even if they had plunged into improper activities and had become criminals. Such "arguments," if they may be so called, are put forward as "skilled executive," "experienced administrator"...

In Bryanskaya Oblast, Kutsakin, the director of the large sovkhoz, "Progress," entered into an agreement with a hooligan group and forged and falsified documents. Abusing a service position, he became an active participant in a huge embezzlement scheme. His crimes were uncovered. It is completely correct that the guilty one should appear before a court. But, as strange as this may seem, authoritative defenses were found for the plunderer. It is not appropriate (?!), they said, to make Kutsakin and his deputy criminally answerable. The Ispolkom of the Bryanskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies and its former chairman, I. Konovalov, advocated this "point of view" for a long time. It required the intrusion of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet to restore legality. Mistaken, incorrect tendencies were decisively suppressed. Kutsakin was given his deserved punishment.

One of the most important characteristics of higher supervision of the correct and uniform application of laws consists in the fact that it be carried out by the procurator's office regardless of whatever local organizations might exist, despite any sort of local differences and notwithstanding any kind of departmental influences. We have a single law for the entire Soviet state, and all citizens are equal before the law, regardless of rank.

Incidentally, let us say directly that facts similar to those which took place in Bryanskaya Oblast up to now are not all that rare. Take, for example, the system of consumer cooperatives in Kostromskaya Oblast. Mismanagement, embezzlement of public property and misappropriations were disclosed there. The administration of the oblast union of consumers' societies admitted that more than 70,000 rubles of material goods had been embezzled and squandered over a year. Of course, the embezzlers exposed in major crimes were brought to justice and judged to the fullest extent of the law.

But a reasonable question arises. Who precisely of the officials is guilty of creating such a favorable atmosphere for swindlers and embezzlers? The chairman of the oblast union of consumers' societies, N. Vlasov, and his deputy, G. Tumanin, in words, of course, condemned the thieves and were indignant. However, when it got to establishing the workers who did not cover up the criminal elements, none were to be found. The familiar "arguments" got under way, references to local circumstances, difficulties, etc. And only due to the insistence of the procurator's office were punishments given out to the chairmen of the rayon union of consumers' societies, G. Abatin, N. Orlov, A. Mukhin, Yu. Yegorov -- those who did not maintain appropriate control.

The necessity to create solid guarantees everywhere which exclude any violations of the law is emphasized in the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU on improving the maintenance of the legal order. One of the basic conditions for success in averting crime is the support of public opinion and a detailed, complete consideration of the proposals of citizens which are contained in their letters. Every procurator should more fully utilize the good advice and suggestions and practical observations of workers in order to make his work more vigorous, effective and responsive to the demands of time.

8885  
CSO: 1800

SOVIET YOUTH NEED PROPER POLITICAL EDUCATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 80 pp 2,3

Article by Professor V. Klyukin, doctor of historical sciences:  
"Youth: the Edges of Social Maturity"

Text The young years are a kind of ladder: a person climbs it independently and with the help of adults to that stage where he becomes capable of consciously participating in various spheres of the vital activity of society. The process of the formation of personality begins in childhood. In adolescence and youth, one's attitude toward all the surroundings is developed, and moral and political ideals are formed. The person gives meaning to his own "I" and his place in life. A sort of second birth of the person takes place -- that of a worker, a citizen.

How is social maturity achieved? How is it to be measured? What qualities determine it and how and when should they be formed? Science is looking for the answer to all these questions. Pedagogues, writers, Party workers, organizers of economic and cultural work and propagandists are looking. Parents guide their children to the edge of social maturity, each family in its own way. In fact, everyone who is involved in the raising of children and young people think about this problem, one of the most important in social development. After all, young people, the rising generation, are our future. And hardly anything more strongly influences the coming years, including distant years, than the education of the new generations and their total preparation for active and independent work.

The concept of "youth" is historical. It has been substantially transformed in the 20th century. For example, the age ceiling by which youth was determined has risen. While the average life expectancy in Russia at the beginning of the century was 32 years, now it is approximately 70 years. Earlier, every third person became a worker in 10 years or less so that the transition from adolescence to an independent working life was completed by age 14-16. But, in our time, the training of youth for skilled types of labor which demand a high level of education and professional training is significantly prolonged. Often, specialists in problems of youth label people up to 35 years old as "youth."

Be that as it may, we will not argue. Let those who have crossed this "youthological" threshold also be young. The other question about social maturity is more important. Should those who have not reached 35 years be characterized by it? It would seem that scarcely anyone would answer in the negative. So let us think together about how and from what social maturity is formed.

It is completely clear that it would be incorrect to understand social maturity as a certain final stage, a limit in the development of the personality. The personality continues virtually throughout an entire life. Therefore, striving for the "maximum" (intellectual, professional, moral or other perfection), we must determine and find that mandatory "minimum" of social qualities without which a truly well-bred, educated and socially mature person of contemporary Soviet society is unthinkable. That "minimum", which having been formed, permits us to say in every concrete case, yes, before us is a full-fledged personality, possessing everything necessary and sufficient for independent active participation in the basic spheres of human vital activity and for further self-development and self-improvement.

Without laying claim to an exhaustive mastery of the question or to a completion of judgements, we, nevertheless, will risk the formulation of the sought-for "minimum" (although in the form of a hypothesis). There is a sufficiently reliable reference point for this, a complex approach toward the business of education which was laid down by the 25th Congress of the Party. We have a right to consider it as the core of a program for the formation of a new person, for the achievement of an authentic civic maturity.

In fact, it would be impossible to call a person socially mature who is ignorant in ideological and political questions or indifferent to them, who does not know how or simply does not desire to work, who is immoral, or who has a defiant attitude toward social establishments and rules and to Soviet laws. On the other hand, who, indeed, would not say that a person had achieved social responsibility who is of high ideals, morally developed, taking an active vital position and backing his words with deeds, a skilled and conscientious worker, creatively approaching his labor? And whether this person is young or even youthful, we are dealing with a socially mature personality. It may be that he lacks experience (experience comes with time), but there is no denying that such a person is socially mature.

It is important to direct attention precisely to the readiness of the person for practical matters, to develop a line of conduct in accordance with our communist ideals and moral values. Social maturity, of course, demands a foundation of knowledge, including political, legal and moral areas, but it is verified, becomes established and grows in concrete acts, in behavior, in daily actions. The formation of a conscientious and then a creative and authentically communist attitude toward work is a most important part of the development of a socially mature personality.

Currently, our primary social tasks are carried out, first of all, on the labor front, and the education of the person-worker is a most important part of every education. There cannot be a politically or morally developed person without this quality. However, there are still very many unsolved questions in this regard. The matter of accustoming children to work is still unsatisfactorily organized in many families, in their places of residence and in schools. This has occurred for many reasons and, in particular, by a considerably widespread prejudice among parents that a young child "still has time to do a lot of work," that, being occupied with the sciences or with art, a son or daughter will more rapidly develop his or her personality. Sufficient rebuff is not given to such infections. Prolonged parasitism of young people, as a rule, later painfully hits the very nicest and kindest parents. They often end up with ungrateful sons and daughters.

In discussing these problems, at times the argument is advanced that enlisting teen-agers for work needed by society in the sphere of service, trade and in many other areas where labor is often still not mechanized supposedly does not take into account the future and, without fail, produces uncreative people. But, after all, when the time is postponed for receiving one's first real wages, the teen-ager does not know the value of an earned ruble. In this connection, the view of K. Marx should be kept in mind, that children also should be enlisted in the great matter of public production. Feasible participation in labor, gradually becoming accustomed to matters and problems of "adult" society, is an indispensable condition for the formation of the personality. It is necessary also to understand that to re-educate adults in an attitude toward labor and its organization will then be more difficult than to develop work habits and abilities from childhood.

There is another "reassuring" consideration. The state is still not so wealthy that it can create a good technical base for such labor in every school. But is capital investment in production -- any capital investment -- more important than expenditures for the education of a person? Young people are the beginning of all beginnings, and the "return on investment" is different in this area. On what computer is calculated the entire loss which is wrought on children and on society as a whole from a delay in accustoming teen-agers to feasible labor with appropriate safety practices? In many schools requirements are virtually not fulfilled for the polytechnical training and the self-government of students. Valuable experience already accumulated in this area is weakly mastered and disseminated.

The training of the younger generation for labor is not simply professional orientation and acquisition of appropriate qualifications, skills and abilities. Young people -- all without exception -- should be fully aware of what an exciting spirit of the future the scientific and technical revolution, the process of creating a material and technical base for communism, is putting before them. Labor is growing more complex, and

demands are growing, not only for worker skills, but also for their creative capacities, their independence and responsibility, their ability to work harmoniously in the collective, that is, just for those qualities which serve as components of social responsibility. The operation of the law of change in labor discovered by K. Marx is now unfolding at full strength, and the new generations entering independent life are required to be prepared for many-sided participation in labor, for changes in the forms of labor and for continuous enrichment of their knowledge and skills. And, like never before, a feeling for the new is needed.

Only an understanding of a high social and political responsibility for their own efforts in solving over-all economic tasks, only a reliable mastery of the norms of communist ethics in relation to labor, will help young people stand up to the level of demands made of workers in contemporary conditions. Labor education, in this way, is joined with ideological, political and moral education.

The best guarantee of success in communist education is the conscientious attitude toward its tasks of those who are doing the educating, that is, self-education. Usually, when we begin to speak about education, we talk about the influence on teen-agers and young people, meaning that they pursue determined goals established by their seniors. But, after all, these goals and tasks are uniquely interpreted in the young consciousness, which is not passive and makes its own decisions. Young people are not only the object of education, but also its active subject; on their shoulders is a significant part of educational work among children and youth. To grant to children, teen-agers and young men and women a field for feasible and, at the same time, maximally independent socially useful work also means to do the most important thing for the formation of the correct attitude toward labor and for the making of authentically socialist labor interrelations.

Every person who leafs through the great book of the history of the Soviet state sees how enormously the social independence of the population grew in general and of its young generation, in particular. In all traditional and new productions young people are fulfilling their quotas with great enthusiasm and are accepting personal obligations with even richer contents. Young people today comprise more than half the active population. Their contribution to the general cause is very appreciable and must inevitably grow.

Unique to a young person is a striving to show his "I" in labor and in administration, to display his strengths. At first, student production associations, sport camps and then construction detachments and Komsomol-youth brigades give an independent field for this. Not only is the direct contribution of young people to labor for the national economy valuable, calculated in the billions and not to be underrated, but also the social ripening of the person as a worker, a collectivist and a citizen is accelerated. Like the Dnepr Hydroelectric Power Plant im. V.I. Lenin and

Magnitka earlier, now the huge complexes of the Russian Non-Black Earth Land, the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line and other concrete projects have become a school for ripening manhood.

The young generation of the Country of the Soviets is growing in satisfactory social conditions and in conditions of peace and growth in the standard of living of the people. But our strategic goal is out in front, the creation of a communist society. The achieved level of production and spiritual culture of the people is high, but this is only the initial position for further movement forward which awaits continued efforts by young people.

The tasks of accelerating the creation of an economic base for communism, the perfection of social relationships and the education of a new person are being solved by all the Soviet people. The higher the political and moral consciousness of the workers, the more intolerable the appearance of socially immature people becomes. And the CPSU reminds us that young people must be an object of constant concern for all Party organizations.

Of course, young people, first of all, must be politically enlightened, must receive the necessary knowledge about the laws of social development, about the construction of socialism and communism and about the contents of the contemporary historical epoch, and they must master the basics of the scientific world view. In our view, there are many gaps in the carrying out of these tasks. The school still does not sufficiently arm the younger generation with such knowledge. The most important thing is that this knowledge be transformed at the counter of conviction, become the basis of a high political and legal culture. And, for this, it is necessary to combine knowledge with the practical activities of those entering into the active life of people.

Socialism, as distinct from past epochs, does not push aside, but, on the contrary, activates young people in solving social problems. The most profound democratism of the socialist order is expressed by the fact that every person is granted the right to select any form of activity, to determine his requirements and tasks, to propose his approaches and methods to solve over-all social tasks and problems. "Initiative, creative participation in labor and social life," as noted in the decree by the Central Committee of the CPSU, "On Further Improvements in Ideological, Political and Educational Work," "is an indicator of the ideological and civil maturity of a person."

The achievements of developed socialism in the realization of the interests of young people and in enlisting them to solve all political and social questions are undeniable. An integral system of education and inter-relations between older and younger people has been formed in the country by which the present generation of fathers is by no means "fertilizer" for the future generation of fortunates, and young people belong, not only

to the future, but also to the present. Relations between the older and younger people are built, not on domination and subordination, but on comradeship and solidarity, both in labor and in morals.

A young environment can be a more serious teacher than it seems at times. Proof of this is the Timurovskiy movement. But it is possible not only to gain, but also to lose experience in this connection. The excessive "organization" of the activities of children and young people by elders which is observed in schools is one of the reasons for the infantilism of some young people. Training for independence and displaying responsibility and self-discipline, the ability to be organized without the supervision of adults, are essential requirements for the education of a worker and a citizen.

The role of independent regulation by the personality of its own activities has significantly grown now. Collective self-education and personal self-development have become an inherent form of our style of life. Everyone is, in one way or another, drawn into the process of moral education, and everyone forms himself, determines his own path, proceeding from high vital goals set by time.

Therefore, the role of such independent organizations for collective self-education as the Komsomol is growing. A loyal assistant for the Leninist Party, the Komsomol has always conducted and currently has been called to conduct an unprecedented struggle against everything that contradicts our ideals, our Soviet way of life. It is a struggle against, for example, speculation, hooliganism and other negative phenomena which carry the imprint of bourgeois morality. As our society develops, these phenomena become even more intollerable, and the struggle against them must be systematic, all-encompassing and authentically mass. A high political and legal culture is being forged in precisely this struggle.

Who, if not the Komsomol, can take into account the specific characteristics of the young generation? Young people are distinctive. Inherent in them are noble impulses, directness, truthfulness and a romantic idealization of life and people. They have limited experience in life, but this precisely determines their special common character, depth of feeling of comradeship and friendship in their circle, sincere goodness and compassion and striving for a bright future for mankind.

The Party demands an attitude toward the education of young people and to the leadership of the activities of youth organizations similar to that attitude toward art which every communist should, in fact, have. It is necessary to remember the instruction of V.I. Lenin: "It often occurs that representatives of the elderly and older generation /are unable/ [in boldface] to approach young people as they should, people who by necessity must approach socialism /in a different way/, not by /that/ path,/not in that form, not under those/ conditions as did their fathers... Without complete independence young people /will not be able/ to either

make good socialists of themselves or prepare themselves to lead socialism /forward/." (Complete Collected Works, vol 30, p 226) The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with the help of the Leninist Komsomol and other social organizations, is raising a generation of builders of communism who are continuing the work of their grandfathers and fathers under new circumstances.

"Life itself," said L.I. Brezhnev, "is presenting higher and higher demands to the Komsomol." Here everyone takes an "examination," and in this school there is the joy of victories and the bitterness of defeats. In this school independence and collectivism, discipline and exactness, are formed in concrete matters.

Already now the Komsomol, the school in which the entire young generation is enrolled, is the primary source of new young forces for the political vanguard of the Soviet people. More than two-thirds of the new generation of the Party come from the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League. The maturity of the Leninist Komsomol should become a kind of nucleus of the social makeup of every young man, every young woman of the Country of the Soviets.

Bearing in mind the services of the Komsomol, several comrades proposed making indulgences for young Communards regarding their acceptance into the Party after the Civil War. V.I. Lenin came out decisively against this. "It is necessary," he noted, "to establish more serious conditions and verification procedures for those members of the Komsomol who are to be included in the Party: in the first place, that they truly studied seriously and learned something and, in the second place, that they contributed a lengthy service of practical work (economic, cultural, etc)." (vol 44, p 286)

To be in the ranks of the vanguard of all workers is the highest honor for a young person of our daring epoch. Young people of a society of developed socialism are called to become true communists by their convictions and by their deeds.

8885  
CSO: 1800

ALIYEV ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONTROL AKTIV MEETING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Article: "Let's Take All Steps to Increase the Role and Effectiveness of the Work Performed by the People's Control Agencies (Speech by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Comrade G. A. Aliyev, at a meeting of the activists in the republic's agencies of people's control, 13 June 1980)"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Please allow me, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, to convey to you, and through you to the entire army of many thousands of workers in the committees, to the members of groups and posts, and to all the activists in the republic's agencies of people's control, a warm greeting and to wish you new and greater success in your critically important and noble work.

The control agencies which were created on the initiative of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin at the dawn of the Soviet authority became one of the most important instruments of the Communist Party in achieving stability in the activities of the socialist state and the economic apparatus and in involving the workers in the administration of society. At all stages of socialist and communist construction in our country the control agencies have fulfilled -- and continue to fulfill -- with distinction the critically important tasks that have been entrusted to them, and have shown themselves to be the practical embodiment of Lenin's ideas concerning the constant and effective control exercised by the broad masses, and concerning their participation in the administration of the state.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party the people's control agencies became a great state and social force, an important link in the Soviet political system. The persons participating in their activities include millions of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, representatives of trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and public opinion as a whole in our country.

The mass nature of control, the systematic carrying out of control in all sectors of economic and cultural construction, as well as broad publicity, enable the people's control agencies to provide effective assistance to the party and state in the struggle to achieve the complete upsurge of the socialist economy, and to reinforce state discipline and socialist legality, to imbue in Soviet citizens the sense that they are the owners of their country, a sense of high responsibility for the deeds of society.

The Law Governing People's Control in the USSR, which was adopted by the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Steps for the Further Improvement of the Work Performed by the People's Control Agencies and the Intensification of Party Guidance of Those Agencies in Connection with the Adoption of the Law Governing People's Control in the USSR," mark a new stage in the activities of the people's control agencies in our country. They embody the Leninist principles of control, define a program for the development and improvement of the entire system of people's control and for the improvement of the activities of the people's control agencies of the Soviet Union. Those documents are a brilliant manifestation of the concern that the Communist Party shows for people's control.

Constant attention to the activities of the people's control agencies is shown by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. His reports and statements invariably emphasize the large role and importance of the people's control agencies in the resolution of the socioeconomic problems that are confronting the country, and contain a precise definition of their tasks under present-day conditions at the stage of mature socialism.

Speaking at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev re-emphasized the responsible nature of the tasks confronting the people's control agencies and pointed out the necessity of assuring that the army of many millions of people's controllers is actively involved in the struggle to raise the level of economic work and to fulfill the planned assignments.

Today's meeting has discussed in detail the tasks of the people's control agencies of Azerbaijan SSR in carrying out the principles enumerated in the Law of the Soviet Union Governing People's Control, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee which was adopted in connection with that Law, and the instructions contained in the reports and statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In the statements made by Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, Comrade A. M. Shkol'nikov, in the report given by Chairman of the People's Control Committee of Azerbaijan SSR, Comrade G. Sh. Efendihev, and in the statements made by other speakers, there has been a complete illumination of the basic questions, and an indication of the work that has been done, the positive results that have been achieved, as well as an analysis of the shortcomings.

A source of great practical assistance for the people's control agencies in Azerbaijan and for all the people's controllers in our republic has been the instructions and recommendations expressed in the statement of Comrade Shkol'nikov. We thank you, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, for having come to our republic, for your participation in the work of the activists' meeting, and for your interesting and meaningful statement which will undoubtedly play its role in improving the activities of the people's control agencies in Azerbaijan.

Comrades! The activities of the people's control agencies encompass all aspects of our country's socioeconomic life. In conformity with the functions that have been imposed, they participate actively in the struggle to fulfill the national-economic plans, the carrying out of the most important tasks in the development of our society. Therefore we feel that the condition and level of fulfillment of the plans for the socioeconomic development of our republic also characterize the level of the work performed by the people's control agencies. And the national-economic plans, the socialist pledges in our republic, as you know, are being fulfilled successfully. It is from here that one evaluates the activities of the people's control agencies.

An important landmark in the communist construction in our republic is the sixtieth anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The anniversary ceremonies completely revealed the outstanding successes that have been achieved by the Azerbaijan nation during the past 60 years in the fraternal family of Soviet nations under the banner of Lenin, under the banner of October. Our successes convincingly demonstrate the very great advantages of the socialist system, the great vital force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the Leninist national policy of our party.

The anniversary ceremonies became a true holiday of friendship and the insoluble brotherhood of all the Soviet nations headed by the great Russian nation, and a demonstration of the close solidarity of the workers of Azerbaijan around their beloved Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, headed by that outstanding political figure of modern times, that faithful continuer of Lenin's cause, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Speaking about the glorious path that has been traveled during the 60 Soviet years, we can note with a sense of special pride the successes that were achieved during the years of the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans. During those years our republic overcame the prolonged lag in the economy that had occurred previously, and it achieved stable high growth rates in industrial and agricultural production. There was a considerable rise in the national standard of living, and, most importantly, a businesslike, creative, healthy moral-psychological situation was created.

During the past 10 years industrial production in our republic grew by a factor of 2.2; production of agricultural output, 2.1; and the national income, per capita of population, 1.7. Especially high success was achieved during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The five-year plan

for the rise in national income was fulfilled in four years; the volume of gross output of agriculture during those four years exceeded the level that had been planned for the end of the five-year plan. In March the five-year plan for the overall volume of industrial production was fulfilled ahead of time.

The national-economic plans and the socialist pledges for 1980 are also being fulfilled successfully. The assignment for the first five months for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled ahead of time. During that period industrial production rose by 8.2 percent; and labor productivity, 6.4 percent. Eighty percent of the increase in industrial output was achieved by increasing labor productivity. During the first four years and five months of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole, industrial production in our republic increased by 41 percent, as compared with the 39 percent that had been stipulated for the end of the five-year plan.

On 6-7 June 1980 there were zonal conferences of agricultural workers in Agdashskiy and Zhdanovskiy Rayons, at which the situation in agriculture was analyzed. We can note with a deep sense of satisfaction that the selfless labor performed by the rural workers has been yielding rich fruit. A good harvest of grain, cotton, grapes, and other agricultural crops is ripening in the fields. As of today, 180,000 tons of early vegetables have already been procured and are being sent, for the most part, to satisfy the needs of the population in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia. There is justification for assuming that this year we shall again achieve record-breaking results in the field of agricultural production.

At the zonal conferences the administrators of the agricultural rayons discussed the new increased socialist pledges for the production and procurements of cotton, grain, grapes, and other agricultural products. Pledges that deserve a high evaluation are those taken by the cotton-growers of Agdashskiy Rayon, who announced that they would turn over to the state 25,000 tons of cotton, instead of the 19,000 tons that had been turned over last year; of Zhdanovskiy Rayon, who decided to turn over 65,000 tons of cotton, as compared with 55,000 tons; of Agdashabedinskij Rayon, 85,000 tons of cotton, or 10,000 tons more than last year; Bardinskij Rayon, who pledged to turn over 85,000 tons; Sabirabadskiy Rayon, 80,000 tons; Sal'yanskiy Rayon, 50,000 tons of cotton; and of other rayons.

Listen carefully, comrades, to the high figures that are mentioned by the workers in our republic's cotton-growing rayons with regard to the production and procurement of cotton, because only a few years ago those figures could be called simply fantastic for each of those rayons. A speaker who preceded me was Chairman of the People's Control Committee of Sabirabadskiy Rayon, Comrade Tagiyev, who said that 10 years ago their rayon produced only 20,000-22,000 tons of cotton. That rayon, under the very same conditions as those people, incidentally, have promised

this year to sell the state 80,000 tons of cotton -- almost 4 times more -- and we are convinced that that figure will be met.

We cordially congratulate the workers in the rayons that were mentioned on the new socialist pledges for the production of cotton, we wish them success in implementing those pledges, and we are convinced that they will be not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled.

The figures that have been cited attest convincingly to the great changes that have occurred in our republic's sociopolitical life and the remarkable successes achieved by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the labor intellectuals, all the workers, and the party organization of Azerbaijan in the fulfillment of the national-economic plans and all the intentions of our Leninist party.

Within a short period of time, our republic has developed from one of the backward republics into one of the most advanced ones. For 10 years in a row it has been a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and has been awarded Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In recognition of the successes achieved by the workers of Azerbaijan SSR in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the development of the national economy, and in recognition of the preterm fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the production of industrial and agricultural output, our republic was awarded a third Order of Lenin. The workers in Azerbaijan were warmly congratulated on their great labor victory by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Comrades! A major contribution to the successes achieved by the republic during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans has been made by the army of many thousands of people's controllers and by the people's control agencies. During that period the people's control agencies have become quantitatively and qualitatively stronger, there has been a considerable improvement in the activities of the republic's People's Control Committee and its local agencies, and there has been an increase in their authority and their influence upon the resolution of economic questions. And therefore, comrades, it is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I convey to you, and through you to all the workers of the people's control agencies in the republic, the heartfelt gratitude of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, and the republic's Council of Ministers for your contribution to the republic's development and for your creative work.

Comrades, you and I are well aware that, in addition to the successes in our work, there have also been many shortcomings, many unresolved questions. Our republic's economy has at its disposal large reserves which must be used more completely. It is your duty and mine to fight to eliminate the shortcomings, to activate all the reserves, and to fight for the further improvement of all our work.

In the decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the statement by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, attention was redirected to the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of social production and the quality of work at the present-day stage. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev asked us to reinforce discipline, to increase the responsibility that the personnel, especially the administrative personnel, have to strive constantly for the precise, well-coordinated operation of the entire economic mechanism. And it is your duty and mine to assure the practical realization of that task.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is carrying out a large amount of varied work to execute the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee at the concluding phase of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. At the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in November and December 1979, and in February 1980, there was a definition of the specific measures to execute the tasks advanced by the party at the present-day stage. It is the duty of the party, soviet, economic agencies, the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, and the people's control agencies to assure the practical execution of the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the specific measures that were developed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

The people's control agencies are obliged to render active and complete assistance in the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1980 and for the entire Tenth Five-Year Plan, and in the attainment of even higher goals in the development of our republic's economy and culture.

Today the chief task of the people's control agencies lies in assuring the complete implementation of the Law Governing People's Control in the USSR and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the measures for the further improvement of the activities of the people's control agencies. We have in mind first of all the increase in the effectiveness of the activities of the people's control agencies, of all the people's controllers, in conformity with the party's present-day requirements, and we also have in mind the improvement of the entire system of people's control. We have in mind the elimination of the shortcomings and omissions that exist in the activities of the republic's People's Control Committee itself, and in the activities of its divisions, local agencies, and in the overall organizer and political-educational work among the people's controllers.

The people's control agencies are obliged to guarantee the unconditional execution of all the functions and duties that are legally entrusted to them. And these duties, comrades, I must say, are very big, very important and varied.

As I was getting ready for this meeting, I attentively reread the Law Governing the People's Control and was reconvinced of the broad field of action that is opened up for the people's control agencies in all

directions. As is indicated in the law, the people's control agencies must, by all their actions, contribute to improving the work performed by enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, organizations, ministries, state committees and departments, to educating their workers in the spirit of the strict observance of state discipline and socialist legality, must warn officials concerning mistakes and omissions in their work, and must strive to eliminate any shortcomings that have been revealed. This attests over and over again to the importance of the tasks that are confronting the people's control agencies and also of the broad powers that have been granted to them.

A prerequisite for the successful work of the people's control agencies is, undoubtedly, first of all a thorough study by all the workers in the people's control agencies, by all the people's controllers, of the law, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other directive documents issued by our party.

A very important peculiarity of people's control in our country at the present-day stage is its mass nature, the fact that broad segments of the workers take active part in it. It is here, properly speaking, that one sees the expression of the true democratization of the system of people's control in our society. "Our Soviet control system," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "is the most democratic system and a truly people's one. In our socialist state all the rights, including the control right, belong to the people who are the single owner of their country.

The control exercised by the workers extends first of all to the most fundamental of all bases -- to economic life, to the area of production and distribution, to the activities of the state apparatus. This is one of the greatest advantages that socialism grants to the workers."

In our republic the people's controllers represent a large force. There are 217,000 of them. And it is your task and mine to make the most effective use of that great force. You must make effective use of all the rights granted by law, by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, to the people's control agencies, as well as making effective use of the entire multifaceted system of people's control. This, comrades, is the chief and basic task.

In carrying out that task, you must approach the job at hand creatively, in party spirit, without taking a formalistic attitude toward it. You must strive for true results. It would be desirable to have all 217,000 persons involved in active work. You must admit that at time some of these people are merely mentioned in the lists, and are even insufficiently aware of their rights and duties. It also happens that certain of them enjoy the rights granted to them, but have very little to do with executing their own functions and duties. We, of course, attach great importance to the mass feature in the system of people's control, but the large figures must also be backed up by an effective system of mass-organizing work, so that the force of people's control is completely used in the interests of our common cause.

One serious question, comrades, is the selection of the people's controllers. Everyone realizes that this is a large and complicated job and is carried out not only by the people's control agencies, but also by the party and soviet agencies. Our experience and the practice in recent years have shown us that an inattentive, sometimes unserious, attitude toward the selection of persons for participation in the work of the people's control agencies, toward the composition of the people's controllers, leads to a situation in which their group includes those persons who not only do not do anything beneficially, who behave passively, but, even worse, abuse their position and thus are detrimental to the common cause, and, most importantly, compromise the very idea of people's control.

We are confronted by large tasks in the further improvement of the entire job of selecting and educating people's controllers, in raising the level of their general political and special knowledge. At the same time it is necessary to provide constant assistance to the people's controllers, to verify and to guide their activities, to point out promptly everything that is desirable, and also to point out the shortcomings.

In the execution of the Law Governing People's Control, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, a factor of special importance is the preventive trend taken in the activities of the people's control agencies. The comrades who spoke before I did mentioned the Leninist principle of control, which provides for everything -- for checking, for warning, and for the elimination of shortcomings. We must be consistent in carrying out that principle to the end. What I mean is the need to carry out control in a comprehensive manner. But the preventive measures at such time should occupy probably the dominating position, because the chief task of the people's control agency is to promote the successful resolution of the tasks that have been noted, to reinforce discipline, and to eliminate shortcomings and all kinds of violations of the laws, all kinds of abuses, primarily by preventing them. I particularly emphasize this because, when the law has already been violated, when the fulfillment of the plan has been disrupted, when a certain job has failed, the damage is often irreparable. Of course, inspections are arranged, the reasons are ascertained, and in many instances this is done by the manpower in the people's control agencies. The culprits are punished, but the particular specific sector has already suffered. And if we consistently carry out preventive work, we will, of course, carry out all our economic and social activities with smaller delays, with greater success.

As has already been stated, the range of activities of the people's controllers is extremely broad. In practical work we have to strive for the impeccable execution of all the entrusted functions and duties. But the chief attention must be directed at increasing the effectiveness of production. As applicable to industry, that means the steady increase in labor productivity, the fulfillment of the plans in the entire products list, the strict observance of the contract terms, and the fulfillment of the profit plans in all their economic indicators. Limiting oneself to worrying about the fulfillment of the overall plans is insufficient

now. It is our main task to go deeper and deeper, to strive constantly for effectiveness in the activities of every industrial enterprise.

In the area of agriculture, as in industry, we annually fulfill the plans and socialist pledges. At the same time there are unresolved questions that are linked with the effectiveness of agricultural production. I have in mind first of all the increase in labor productivity in agriculture. Incidentally, as all of you know, until recently this question was not given sufficient attention by us. You probably remember that at plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in December 1979 and February 1980 I raised questions that were linked with labor productivity in agriculture, and mentioned omissions on the part of our agricultural ministries and departments, Gosplan, and other republic-level organizations in this regard. It is very important, in addition to the plan fulfilled, to have a guaranteed increase in agricultural production and a steady rise in labor productivity. It is necessary for us to strive for the profitability of production on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and for the further rise in the harvest yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

All these questions were discussed in detail at the conference of the republic party and soviet activists, and were also discussed at the recent zonal conferences on agriculture. The people's control agencies must also, in the field of agriculture, concentrate their efforts on these questions.

When speaking as a whole about industrial and agricultural production, one should particularly emphasize the importance of improving the quality of the output being produced. This is a question in which the people's controllers should engage actively and on a daily basis.

You know at until recently we were lagging considerably in matters of output quality. During the past two years, when the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the local party and soviet agencies actively and took questions of quality in the output being produced, and, incidentally, the people's controllers also engaged combatively in this matter, the situation sharply improved. Today the relative share of our output that is produced by industry with the Quality Seal constitutes 15.8 percent, which is twice as high as it was two years ago. There has also been a considerable improvement in the quality of agricultural output.

It is especially gratifying that our efforts over many years to increase the effectiveness of cotton-growing have been yielding their good results. There has been an increase in the harvest yield of the cotton plants, an improvement in the quality of the procured cotton, and an increase in the percentage of the cotton fiber that is obtained after processing. With regards to these and other economic indicators of cotton production, our republic, judged on the basis of the 1979 results, is outstripping the indicators that are the average for the entire country. Several years ago we were lagging behind the average national level with regard to the indicators for the other cotton-producing republics. This example provides

additional graphic evidence that the entire matter lies in organization, in the carrying out of the necessary specific steps, and in the appropriate attention to various questions, in this instance the questions of quality.

Proceeding from this situation, we feel that, in the activities of the people's control agencies and the people's controllers there still exist many reserves with regard to the struggle to improve the quality of the output produced by industry and agriculture, and, comrades, you must activate these reserves as quickly as possible. An important trend in the activities of the people's control in the area of the economy is the introduction and development of scientific-technical progress, the effective use of machinery and mechanisms, the active dissemination of advanced experience.

At the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted a large amount of attention to capital construction as a large-scale state problem and set down the requirement of taking the most serious approach to the fulfillment of the tasks that confront us in this sphere of the national economy.

In executing the decisions of the November Plenum and the instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan carries out measures to improve capital construction in the republic. During the first five months of this year, we have achieved certain positive results. The plan for contract operations in the first five months was fulfilled. As compared with the corresponding period last year, the growth constituted 5 percent. More housing was turned over, and there was an increase in the volumes of the use of capital investments and the volumes of construction-and-installation operations. At the same time, during that period there was nonfulfillment of the plans for capital investment and for the activation of fixed assets. We have had a rather good increase in the field of capital construction also during the elapsed four years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. For example, during those four years the capital investments in the national economy of our republic increased by a factor of 1.4, and the activation of fixed assets increased by a factor of 1.5. But as a whole the state of capital construction does not correspond to the requirements of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee or to the requirements of the 1980 plan for socioeconomic development.

On 9 July Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev made a telephone call. He wanted to know the situation in the republic and the rate of fulfillment of the plans and the socialist pledges. I reported to Leonid Il'ich that the republic continued to have a good situation and there was a high rate of labor and political enthusiasm, which was evoked by the recent anniversary ceremonies that had been devoted to the 110th birthday of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. I reported to him that the people were working selflessly and that industry was developing at high rates that have been surpassing the planned figures. There are good prospects

for the harvesting of agricultural crops, and we are fighting to achieve record-breaking indicators in the field of agriculture and to complete the year of 1980 and the entire Tenth Five-Year Plan with record-breaking results.

After putting a favorable evaluation on our efforts, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the same time emphasized the necessity of intensifying the work in the area of capital construction. He said that it is necessary to concentrate even more efforts and attention around the most important projects that are scheduled for activation in the next reporting period. It is necessary to achieve their activation unconditionally and also to achieve an overall increase in the effectiveness of capital construction.

We accepted as guidelines the instructions given by L. I. Brezhnev and in a quick-response manner, the very next day, 10 June, at an expanded session, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan thoroughly considered the rate of plan fulfillment in the area of capital construction in our republic. We analyzed in detail the state of affairs at the most important projects and set down specific steps for executing the instructions that had been given by Leonid Il'ich. We decided for each important project that was scheduled for activation this year to draw up a comprehensive plan for the carrying out of construction-and-installation operations and all other operations, up to and including the activation; to assure the clear-cut interaction and active participation of all the interested construction, installation, designing, and supply organizations; and to establish the strictest monitoring over the fulfillment of that plan and the schedules, so as to assure the unconditional, timely activation of all the most important projects.

Consequently, the people's control agencies are also confronted by large and critically important tasks in the area of capital construction, which were advanced by the party and particularly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Incidentally, when speaking about the lag in capital construction and about the existing shortcomings, we should note that here no small share of the blame lies with the people's control agencies, which have not been paying the proper attention to this matter. After all, there are 15,000 people's controllers in the sphere of capital construction. In the apparatus of the people's control committee itself, there is a special division for capital construction, as well as other links in the republic's system of people's control, which are directly aimed at matters of capital construction.

However, we have justification for stating that all this large force, all these great opportunities, have not been used sufficiently to exert an effective influence upon the fulfillment of the capital-construction plans. You conduct a large number of inspections that are linked with capital construction, but most of them are carried out after the completion

of the construction. Not to belittle the importance of such inspections, one must state that they do not result in any large benefit, since the correction of any miscalculations that have been made, any mistakes, any shortcomings, after the construction of the project is completed and has been turned over for operation becomes very difficult, sometimes impossible, and requires additional funds and time.

In his report Comrade Efendiayev mentioned the large amount of work that has been done by our republic's people's control agencies to inspect the use of warehouses of mineral fertilizers that were recently activated.

Major violations and shortcomings were ascertained. Wherein do they lie? First of all, most of the warehouses, as was reported by the republic's People's Control Committee, were handed over for operation with serious amounts of uncompleted work and defects, and therefore a large amount of technical means and automatic devices fail to operate. Secondly, those opportunities which were created by activating the warehouses of mineral fertilizers are not being used by the corresponding agricultural agencies, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, or regional organizations. Thank you for having ascertained this. We shall undoubtedly consider this matter at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan with the greatest amount of seriousness. But the question arises: where were the people's controllers looking while those projects were in the process of construction? After all, there are people's controllers at each of those projects, they are included in your lists, in your reports, and perhaps some of them have even been given commendations for their good work. Why, then, didn't they issue a warning report? Why did that take such an attitude to construction? The person who is doing the building, unfortunately, frequently approaches this matter from departmental positions. And that is very bad. But it is also impossible to forgive those who accepted the project having defects. Nor can we forgive the workers in people's control for these serious shortcomings. I repeat that we shall discuss this question. We shall take steps, but the harm has already been done.

Or take another example. Recently the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan discussed the question of the effectiveness of the use of the activated animal-husbandry complexes and poultry factories in Sal'yanskiy and Pushkinskiy Rayons. A large number of shortcomings were also revealed there. On the one hand there were shortcomings in the assimilation of the activated capacities, and on the other hand, there were violations during the construction period, as a result of which it is impossible to operate many assemblies in those complexes. Comrades raised the questions about what things had to be redone, what had to be remodeled, changed, repaired, etc. The question arises, however: where were the people's control agencies back then?

A mill was constructed in Nakhichevan'. It is a large-scale project, which is of large importance to the national economy. It has been only a year since it was activated, and already it is necessary to carry out capital repair on it. So you understand the extent of the harm that was inflicted by the construction workers and by the customer — the Ministry of

Procurements? They also have people's controllers. People's controllers are included in the construction system, in the system of the Ministry of Procurements, and in all the other related organizations that are linked with the construction of that mill. But it must be assumed that, to put it mildly, they had been inactive.

Our republic is carrying out a very large program of water-management construction and land-reclamation work. We are investing large amounts of money in the carrying out of that program and, of course, we are counting on a high rate of effectiveness. We have in mind the assimilation of the land, the improvement of the providing of it with water, and an increase in the output of agriculture, but, most importantly, an increase in the yield from each hectare of land.

Unfortunately, this area lends itself less well to monitoring than other spheres of construction. On instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan, the People's Control Committee inspected and ascertained serious abuses on the part of individual construction trusts and organizations -- instances of subterfuge, padding the report data, the incorrect use of funds, and low quality of the work. I recall, for example, that several years ago the people's control inspected the Shirvarmelivodstroy Trust. Major improprieties were ascertained there. Funds had been misappropriated and reports had been submitted on reclamation work that had never been done. The guilty parties were discharged from their duties and were punished according to party procedures. The case was handed over to the prosecutor's office, an investigation was carried out, and a trial was held. But it is impossible to make up for the harm that has been done.

I could cite many other instances, but I think that what I have said is sufficient to enable you to realize the great responsibility that rests upon the people's control agencies, upon the people's controllers, for the state of capital construction.

And in this regard, comrades, I wanted to direct your attention to the need for exercising more rigid control over the quality of construction. In industrial, agricultural, and water-management construction, in the construction of housing, schools, children's institutions, and social and cultural projects, unfortunately, we encounter numerous instances when the objects being handed over -- housing, schools, hospitals, etc. -- have major amounts of unfinished work, and defects.

Comrades! Guided by the requirements of our party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan is devoting a large amount of attention to the work done in the public-services sphere. The steps that we have taken have made it possible to achieve a considerable improvement of the situation in this area. Recently there has been an improvement in the quality of the services provided, and there have been fewer instances of abuses, deception, and shortchanging the customers in trade and in public nutrition. There has been a reduction in the number of misappropriations, etc.

However, the shortcomings in this sphere continue to occur, and they evoke the justified dissatisfaction on the part of the workers, as well as a large amount of unrest on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan. Many shortcomings still occur in the work of the enterprises of trade, public nutrition, public services, and transportation, especially urban transportation and passenger rail transportation, as well as in the activities of the communal-housing agencies and other institutions in the public-services sphere. A large number of complaints continue to come in from the workers with regard to the quality of medical service.

All these sectors, comrades, require constant attention by virtue of their specific nature, but, on the other hand, also by virtue of those shortcomings that we have not yet put an end to. And the struggle against the shortcomings in the public-services sphere, the struggle against all the abuses and violations must be of a constant, acute, well-principled, all-encompassing nature. And in this struggle the people's control agencies, the people's controllers, must take the most active part.

Today we can note with a sense of satisfaction the large amount of work that was done and is being done by the people's control agencies to introduce order in the public-services sphere. First of all, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan has been receiving much information and many warning reports from the people's control agencies. Secondly, they themselves have been carrying out a large number of specific practical steps to discontinue all kinds of abuses and violations. The People's Control Committee has conducted a large number of inspections on instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan.

While noting this desirable work that has been performed by the people's control agencies, I consider it necessary at the same time to state, comrades, that what has been done is completely inadequate to enable anyone to speak about the truly most active and broadest participation of the people's control agencies in the fight against all the shortcomings and the undesirable phenomena in the public-services sphere. I was interested in knowing how many people's controllers there are in this sphere. It turned out that the enterprises and organizations of trade, public nutrition, and public services list 11,891 people's controllers, that is, almost 12,000 of them. The degree of efficiency, activity, and effectiveness with which these 12,000 persons have been working can be judged by you yourselves on the basis of the situation that is as well known to you as it is to me, and on the basis of those shortcomings and critical comments that I have stated.

Sometimes, it seems to me, the comrades dealing with these questions proceed along the incorrect path. Yesterday I was given a statement concerning shortcomings in the activities of the people's controllers. In that statement I read that at one of the motor-vehicle bases the

director had been elected as a people's controller. First of all, I do not know, and it may be that I am insufficiently competent in this area to make a judgment, but I scarcely think that the director of a motor-vehicles base has the right to be his own people's controller. Especially since he turned out to be a violator of discipline, was discovered in the act of abusing his position, and was removed. But how can people like that penetrate into the people's control system? I think that the republic committee, the city committees, the rayon committees must seriously analyze the qualitative makeup of the people's controllers in the public-services sphere and also must seriously analyze the effectiveness of their use in order to improve as a whole the condition of the public-services sphere.

We have repeatedly emphasized that the public-services sphere is of great social and political importance. It is a sphere with which every Soviet citizen is linked, regardless of his age or official status. And it is your duty and mine, it is our task, to institute the proper procedure in the public-services sphere.

Comrades! The intensification of control as a whole requires, in addition to increasing the rate of activity of the people's control agencies, the more effective use of the opportunities available to the other agencies that have been entrusted with the control functions. In this matter the people's control agencies are given a very important, and one might say, the guiding role. First of all, in conformity with the law they must inspect the activities of the departmental-control services, must control them. Secondly, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, as you know, adopted a decree concerning the coordination of the activities of all the agencies having the control functions and entrusted the coordinating duties to the republic's People's Control Committee. What I have in mind here is the coordination of the work to carry out the inspections to be made by the trade unions, the Komsomol, Gosplan, the prosecutor's office, MVD, etc.

A rather large apparatus exists in the departmental-control subdivisions in the ministries and other republic-level institutions. In 43 ministries and departments, and organizations that are subordinate to the republic's Council of Ministers, the total staff of workers in intradepartmental control came to 690, with an annual wage fund of 1.5 million rubles.

As you can see, comrades, this is a tremendous force. But the benefit from the intradepartmental control has been minimal. That is well known to you. On the eve of our meeting I read with disappointment a statement that mentions serious shortcomings in the activities of the intradepartmental control in the system of the Ministry of the Food Industry, where many violations and abuses were revealed last year at the Baku Caramel Factor, the Kirovabad Confectionery Association, Aztabakprom, etc.

On 31 March 1978 the republic's People's Control Committee discussed the results of the inspection, and discharged a number of administrators from

the positions they were holding. The Minister of the Food Industry, K. Mamedov, was given a reprimand.

But one cannot fail to be surprised that repeated inspections conducted jointly with workers of the Ministry of Finance and the administrative agencies during the current year have shown that the ministry's leadership, which at first took certain steps, failed to support them with purposeful systematic work, the intradepartmental control continues to be inactive, and, as a result, instances of misappropriation and shortages not only have not been reduced, but, on the contrary, have shown a tendency toward increase. In 1978-1979 there were 778 instances ascertained, with a total loss of 573,000 rubles, a large part of which represents the share of Azerbakpom and the Bakpivo Association.

Something else that causes concern is the fact that, in 1979, 90 percent of the misappropriations were revealed not by intradepartmental inspection, but by other agencies. Moreover, many such inspections were carried out after the departmental inspections had been carried out -- inspections that stated officially that everything was satisfactory. Then the People's Control Committee and the Ministry of Finance discovered large violations and misappropriations.

We are concerned not only about the low level of activity in the intradepartmental control services, but also about the instances of abuses on the part of their workers.

You know that several years ago serious abuses were discovered in the system of Gostorginspeksiya, Ministry of Trade. At that time the entire makeup of Gostorginspeksiya, which carries out departmental audits within the trade system, turned out to be bribe-takers. The entire apparatus, headed by the inspectorate chief, the secretary of the party organization, and the leader of the trade-union organization -- a total of 25 people -- were brought to criminal responsibility. But no one knows how many trade workers suffered from the fact that they had given bribes to those persons. They too should have been punished by administrative or party procedures. Large abuses were also revealed in the activities of the inspection-control administration of Azerittifak. Its former administrators were also severely punished.

It would have seemed that those instances should have warned the administrators of the ministries and departments who have in their subordination departmental control services, should have obliged them to take serious steps to improve the departmental inspections. But, unfortunately, that does not appear to be so. Frequently the control is still entrusted to workers who have been kicked out of other institutions because of abuses that they perpetrated. Another area that requires complete study and improvement is the practice of selecting and appointing personnel to the intradepartmental-control agencies. One should direct special attention to the professional training, the on-the-job and moral-political qualities, the party spirit of the workers being accepted into those services.

All this requires, comrades, that you engage thoroughly in questions of guiding the activities of the departmental-control agencies. I am not talking about particular shortcomings, but, rather, about what is on the whole the low level of their work. These questions must be considered not only by the People's Control Committee, but also by the republic's Council of Ministers and by the sections of the Central Committee. It is necessary to analyze thoroughly all the work of the interdepartmental control and to take steps to assure the effective use of that institution.

As for the coordination of the actions of the controlling agencies, here, I might say outright, the work of the commission that has been created by us is, so to speak, at the initial stage. Comrades met, discussed, and came to an agreement, but they did not carry out any active work. And yet you know that we conduct a very large number of inspections. Many agencies -- the People's Control Committee, the prosecutor's office, the MVD, the Komsomol, the trade unions -- conduct frequent inspections, and this pertains especially to the public-services sphere. It sometimes happens that as soon as one inspection has ended at a department store, another one begins, and then a third. One of the reasons for this lies in the lack of coordination, the lack of any planned principle in this work. This not only disrupts the normal working rhythm of those agencies which are being subjected to the inspection, but also frequently causes all kinds of violations and abuses. When coordination is well organized, many of these shortcomings can be avoided.

Comrades! You are well aware that one of the most important factors that predetermined the successes achieved in the development of the economy and in restoring the proper moral and psychological atmosphere in the republic is the consistent implementation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan of our party's Leninist course, as well as the steps taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to reinforce party and state discipline, to increase the responsibility borne by the personnel, and to intensify demandingness, steps to wage an uncompromising struggle against any violators of the norms of party life, of Soviet legality, various manifestations of abuses on the part of officials, misappropriations of socialist property, against any instances of subterfuge, padding of figures, fraud directed against the state, bribe-taking, a philistine petty-bourgeois psychology, tendencies toward the acquisition of private property, and other negative phenomena, the decisive struggle against all those who are opposed to communist morality. This struggle is combined with the intensification of the ideological, political-educational work, especially the moral education of the workers, which is being carried out by the party organizations in our republic.

Today we can note with a sense of satisfaction that the people's control agencies in our republic are participating actively in the carrying out of those measures, are acting as assistants of the party's Central Committee and the party agencies in the outlying areas and have made their contribution to the successes that we have achieved.

Judged on the basis of information provided by the people's control committees and on the basis of the results of their inspections, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the oblast, city, and rayon party committees took a number of acute, well-principled steps to discontinue the negative phenomena and to punish the guilty individuals. This trend in the activities of the people's control agencies, comrades, continues to be of vital importance today and it must be one of the chief ones. And we are counting on your active participation in the further struggle to achieve the complete eradication of all the negative phenomena. You have done a lot, comrades, but antimoral manifestations and shortcomings continue to give evidence of themselves by virtue of the natural process of forward movement, and also by virtue of their viability. Therefore our struggle is being continued today with exactly the same kind of aggressiveness as it was several years ago. It is also necessary here to devote more attention to warning, preventive measures, to make more complete use of the force of people's control, of the broad public. The people's control agencies must be active participants in political-educational work, and the moral education of the workers of our republic.

Comrades! The people's control agencies and the workers in those agencies are shown constant attention and concern by the party, the CPSU Central Committee, and by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally. Exceptionally favorable conditions have been created for their active and fruitful work. The people's control agencies enjoy a large amount of trust on the part of the party and the nation and have been given large rights. Work in people's control agencies is honorable and, at the same time, very important.

The people's control agencies and their workers enjoy well-deserved respect in our republic. Comrades, good conditions have been created for all of you to carry out active and meaningful work. The people's control agencies, the People's Control Committee in the republic, and all of you enjoy the complete trust of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Almost all the administrators of the oblast, rayon, and city people's control committees are part of the bureaus of the party committees, and in labor collectives they are either deputy party-committee secretaries or are part of the party-organization bureau.

We devote a large amount of attention to developing, from among the workers in the people's control agencies, personnel for administrative party and soviet work. In particular, during 1976-1980, 22 persons from the people's control agencies were promoted to the job of secretary of rayon or city party committees, or chairman or deputy chairman of the executive committees of the rayon and city soviets.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is taking all steps to encourage and support the well-principled actions of the people's control agencies. I must say that in our republic during the past ten years there has not been a single instance of pressure directed against their statements, much less any persecutions of workers in the people's control agencies. On the contrary, we encourage, support, and frequently we even

nudge the workers in people's control to engage in the active, uncompromising struggle against shortcomings.

All this, naturally, increases even more the responsibility borne by the people's control agencies and all the people's controllers. All this obliges you to work even more actively, more purposefully, more effectively. And in this regard we feel that the republic's People's Control Committee continue to improve its style and methods of operating, must increase its demandingness to all the workers, must strive for greater responsiveness and precision in its activities. It is necessary to intensify the struggle against red-tape methods and a bureaucratic attitude in the people's control system itself, to intensify the struggle against instances of indifference toward shortcomings and to undesirable phenomena, instances of an inattentive attitude toward letters, statements, and requests coming in from the public. It is necessary to increase even more the role and responsibility of the city, rayon, and oblast people's control committees.

As a rule, the people's control agencies in the outlying areas -- the city, rayon, and oblast agencies -- are operating rather well. In Comrade Efendiayev's report, mention was made of those who are an example. At the same time there are people's control agencies which are operating unsatisfactorily, which are failing to execute completely the tasks that have been entrusted to them. That also was mentioned in the report.

A factor that is of special importance, comrades, is education -- the development in the workers at the people's control agencies of high moral-political qualities. You must always remember that our entire work is constantly on view by the public. Public opinion concerning the activities of the people's control agencies is of great importance. You have been granted large rights, large powers, which distinguish you from other ministries and departments. You inspect, you control, you have the right to punish, to remove someone from his job. Consequently, everyone looks at you with special attention, with special interest, and of course, in all your work, you must serve as the best example for everyone whom you are controlling and inspecting.

Every citizen, everyone in the Soviet Union, must be personally convinced that the workers in the people's control agencies have the moral right to inspect, to control, to require. The workers of the people's control agencies must be ideologically convinced, must have sufficient political training, overall culture, and professional knowledge. A worker in the people's control agency must be an example of the willingness to execute orders, of a high spirit of discipline, of demandingness primarily to himself, if he is to have the moral right to demand these qualities of others. He must be a person of impeccable principles, he must be completely uncompromising in the fight against shortcomings, especially abuses, undesirable manifestations, and violations of Soviet laws. At the same time you must be highly just and objective. It is only this combination that can constitute a real model, example, the outlook of a modern worker in a people's control agency, and it is only in these conditions that the workers at the people's control agencies can execute their tasks completely.

You enjoy the force of law. That is a powerful force. You enjoy the authority of your agency. This also is a powerful force. But it is necessary for every work at a people's control agency -- by his own personality, by his own irreproachable activities, and his high moral qualities -- to win the force of his authority and to win people's recognition. However, unfortunately one still encounters instances of abuses on the part of individual workers in people's control, the use of their official position for their own selfish purposes. There have also been instances of failure to adhere to firm principles, instances of time-serving, of taking an irresponsible attitude to one's duties.

Several years ago we discovered serious shortcomings in the activities of a number of rayon party and soviet agencies, including people's control agencies. Certain administrators who had shamed themselves had to be seriously punished by us according to party procedures and had to be removed from the job. There had been people who had abused their position right there in the apparatus of the People's Control Committee. It is a good thing that you got rid of them, although it might be that one ought not to feel that the process has been completely finished. This is attested to, in particular, by the incidents in Kazakhskiy Rayon, where serious violations and abuses were discovered, and, as you know, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan was forced to remove from the job and to remove from the party First Secretary of the Kazakhskiy Rayon Party Committee Abbasov. Other administrative workers in the rayon were also punished. They proved to include Chairman of People's Control Committee Gasanov, who also had been engaging in abuses.

Instances such as these cannot fail to disturb us. In principle you must know that every instance of abuse on the part of administrative workers at any level is a major incident for us, and we take a very well-principled approach to the evaluation of such instances. But it is especially disappointing when unhealthy tendencies manifest themselves on the part of administrative workers in the people's control agencies. In carrying out the struggle against violations of laws and against abuses in the spheres which you control, you must have exemplary order in your very own home and in your organizations. All the demands that are linked with the observance of the norms of morality, party principles, and socialist laws pertain in equal measure to you also. You yourselves must hold them sacred and must observe them in such a way as to carry out boldly your mission of control and inspection. You yourselves, comrades -- and I emphasize this once again -- must be a model of moral purity, high morality, you must be an example of an uncompromising attitude toward all amoral phenomena.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee requires the further intensification of the party leadership of the people's control agencies. This requires us, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan, the oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the primary party organization to intensify our work in this direction. We, I must say, in principle engage actively in matters connected with the party leadership of the people's control agencies. The Bureau of the Central Committee specially discussed the work of the

Yevlakhskiy City Party Committee in providing guidance for the people's control agencies. Many of such questions were discussed by the city and rayon committees of the party. Rayon meetings of the party and soviet activists specially discussed the questions linked with the activities of the people's control agencies. Recently there was a plenum of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Party Committee, which considered the tasks of the oblast party organization in intensifying the activities of the people's control agencies. One could cite many such examples. And this attests to the large amount of attention that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the local party committees are devoting to the actions and tasks of the people's control agencies.

But at the same time we also have rayon party organizations which do not devote sufficient attention to the activities of the people's control agencies, fail to render the necessary assistance to them, and do not strive for the effectiveness of their activities. Therefore at the present time the task of all the party committees lies in manifesting even more concern about the people's control agencies, in rendering assistance to them, in creating for them all the conditions for the successful implementation of the Law Governing People's Control and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. In addition, the party committees must show more demandingness toward the people's control agencies, must carry out concrete leadership of their work, must strive for the effectiveness of their activities as a whole and especially with regard to those problems on which I dwelt, and must strive for the maximum rate of results. The city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations must make more active use of the broad masses of the people's controllers in order to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the tasks confronting the people's control agencies. The rendering of assistance must be combined, I repeat, with high demandingness and, of course, with the intensification of control on the part of the party committees over the activities of the people's control agencies. This, incidentally, should in no instance be forgotten, since certain comrades, we sense, feel that once the people's control agencies have been called upon to control, then it is not necessary to check them, and they can operate even without that. This is an erroneous, incorrect opinion.

Comrades! This meeting of the activists in the people's control agencies is a great event in the republic's social and political life. We have thoroughly discussed the tasks confronting the people's controllers and the people's control agencies of Azerbaijan at this stage. There has been, I feel, a rather well-principled discussion also about the existing shortcomings and omissions in the activities of the people's control agencies, and steps have been defined for eliminating them and for improving the activities of the people's control agencies. Now your task lies in using the results of this meeting to intensify the activities in your sectors and to increase the effectiveness of the entire system of people's control.

Our meeting is being held at an important frontier. The Tenth Five-Year is coming to an end, and we are marching toward the party's 26th Congress.

The country is preparing to carry out the plans for the social and economic development of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The conducting of this impressive and very important meeting in our republic with the participation of the Chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee Comrade A. M. Shkol'nikov, I feel, is a great aid to the people's control agencies and a good basis for your practical activities not only this year, but also in the future five-year plan. We hope that the meeting will contribute to the successful resolution of all the tasks confronting you.

I would like to say that at the present time, at this stage, you should direct your efforts not only to the overall, global tasks which were mentioned today, but also to the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges in the forthcoming months in all branches of our republic's economy.

You know that in honor of the 60th anniversary of Azerbajdzhan SSR and in connection with the awarding to our republic of the Order of Lenin, our republic's workers have taken new, increased pledges in the area of industry, agriculture, and other branches of the economy. You and I, comrades, must organize the job in such a way as to assure the unconditional fulfillment of these new high socialist pledges from month to month.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbajdzhan is convinced that the people's control agencies, the army of many thousands of people's controllers in the republic, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Law Governing People's Control, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, will strive constantly to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of their activities, will make a worthy contribution to the large and responsible tasks confronting our republic. I wish you new and bigger success, dear comrades!

(Comrade G. A. Aliyev's speech was met with the enthusiastic response of the participants and was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause.)

5075  
CSO: 1800

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Oct 23 1990

*Ja*